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OLD FATHER PETERS.

By ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

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Het Magoone was the leader of the desperate element that had come to the conclusion that Father Peters was a black Abolitionist, and as this to their brutal and ignorant minds was the greatest crime of which any man could be guilty, they could not receive with respect the religious teachings of the old man. It was known that Het Magoone's hatred was due to the fact that Ella Peters had rejected his advances, and that her father insisted that the ruffian should cease his visits. Despite the discouragement of these rebuffs the fellow would have kept on had not Strong Dick Bradley led him to one side one day and told him with much of his oldtime vigor of speech that if he did not keep away from Father Peters' house he, Dick Bradley, would consider it his duty to "lay him out," preliminary to which he would "break his neck like a pipestem."

This particular Sunday morning Het Magoone swaggered about like a man who felt himself to be master of the situation and wanted others to acknowledge the fact. He stood in the meeting house door and with much profanity shouted his salutations to the newcomers. When the clergyman and his wife approached it was thought that Het Magoone would bar their entrance. This certainly was his purpose, as he afterward confessed, but the appearance of the blacksmith on the scene induced him to postpone action.

Father Peters walked back to the little platform at the farther end of the meeting house, and here, as was his custom, he knelt down for silent prayer, and a few of the congregation went through the form of following his example.

As but very few of the congregation could read, hymn books were not used. The clergyman read out a hymn two lines at a time, and the singing that followed, which Ella Peters and her mother tried to lead, was not a very high order of sacred music. Father Peters adjusted his glasses, cleared his throat and was about to announce the hymn when Het Magoone stood up near the door and called out:

"Hold on thar, Father Peters!"

"What is it?" asked the astonished pastor.

"Afoah you uns ken do any moah preachin in these yar hills we uns'd like fo' to know just how yo' stand," and Het Magoone rolled his rifle as a mother [illegible]

"[illegible] an extraordinary proceeding in the house of God," said the old man tremulously, but with dignity.

"So hit is," admitted Het Magoone, "but these har is mos' stormy times, as every one [illegible]. Now Father Peters I want yo' to answer me some questions. [illegible]"

[illegible]

"[illegible] a Yankee?" this with a wink to his friends.

"I was born north of the Ohio, if that makes me a Yankee," said the old man, with spirit. "I suppose I am one."

"Wa'al, y' couldn't a' denied hit without lyin. Now some of we uns hez been takin this ovah, and we allows that yo' [illegible] down heah ten year or so ago to play the spy."

"That is false," said the old man, his [illegible] form trembling with [illegible]. "As God is my judge I [illegible] with my wife and little one [illegible] the humble instrument of saving the people. What, I ask you, [illegible] that is not known?"——

"We uns know that yo'r a black Republican," sneered Het Magoone, and [illegible] an oath that shocked even his associates.

"I am not a black Republican. It is perhaps unnecessary for me to say that in the last election, nor, indeed, in any election within my memory has [illegible] a Republican vote cast in Laurel county, Kentucky."

It was the case of the wolf and the lamb over again. Het Magoone had come prepared to worry and humiliate Father Peters, and the fact that he had not the slightest ground for his attack did not divert him from his purpose.

"Yo' didn't vote the Republican ticket [illegible]," shouted Magoone. Then with the manner of a man about to play a card that could not be beaten he asked: "Hain't yo' fo' the Union?"

Without a moment's hesitation Father Peters responded:

"I am a citizen of Kentucky, and as Kentucky is still in the Union I must be a Union man."

"But if so be Kentucky was to secede, would yo' be a Union man then?"

"God giving me strength, I would," was the fervent response.

"Thar! Didn't I tell you uns he was fo' the Union, and a man that's fo' the Union is a black Republican and a Abolitionist?" shouted Het Magoone.

"And I say that's a d—d lie!"

That there might be no mistake as to the man who had given expression to this forcible opinion, Strong Dick Bradley got up, and with his right hand thrown back under his coat, a gesture which even the children present understood, he walked over and stood beside the preacher.

The women now became very nervous, and many of the men turned ashy pale and moved toward the door.

"Dick Bradley, this ain't no sarcus o' yourn," said Het Magoone, but his brutal bearing was toned down and there was that in the eyes and the movements of the thick lips that told he was not pleased with the bearing of the blacksmith. But gaining confidence as he remembered that two-thirds of the sixty men present were his partisans, he continued: "We uns who's fo' the south ken wait to get even with you uns who's fo' the Union. Thar's plenty of time to settle them things, but what we want now is to get rid of a man f'om the no'th who comes down here ez a spy and pertendin that hit's God Almighty's religin. Father Peters, yo've preached yo'r last sarmint in these har hills."

"Who says so?" demanded Bradley.

"We uns."

"And who's you uns?"

"Me and my friends."

"Neither yo' nor yo'r friends owns a splinter of this house, from foundation log to clapboard hit's owned by the man ez built hit—the man ez kem down heah to lead us to do right—but thar's some men so give ovah to sin, Het Magoone among 'em, that they're bound to be damned, and I'm mighty glad of hit. Now you uns that don't want to heah Father Peters preach is free to leave. But, by G—d, the next man that tries to break up our worship will find himself needin a hull new top to his head!"

Strong Dick Bradley, although using this strong language, appeared to be the coolest man in the meeting house; but there was no one in the hearing of his voice who did not know that he was making no idle threat. Motioning to his friends to follow him, Magoone strode out of the house and a meeting was held at the door. The preacher and his followers were denounced in language of unquestionable vigor, every word of which could be heard inside, and men who had through years received favors at the old man's hands threatened that if he did not leave the mountains at once they would hang him.

But even those who remained back with Father Peters were in no mood for devotion. They saw that the dreaded time had come, and that from this day on till the end the old friends, neighbors and kinsmen must stand face to face in a life and death struggle.

At Mrs. Peters' suggestion her husband's friends left the church and gathered in the study, but even here they could hear the shouting and the swearing, punctuated now and then by the startling discharge of pistols.

Following the old man's example all who could crowd into the little room knelt down, and all those who could not knelt down within hearing outside. As Father Peters called on heaven for help and light the men and women, with eyes closed and bodies swaying, wrought themselves up to a state of camp meeting excitement till at length the appeals of the preacher were drowned in shouts of "Hallelujah!" "Glory to God!" "Send down the light, O Mastah!" "Amen and Amen!" and "Heah the prayahs of sinners!"

At last the fervor died out from exhaustion, though still the kneeling women sobbed and the men groaned. Father Peters had just risen to his feet when he heard a cry outside, a cry that was taken up by the men, women and children. All rushed out to see a black pillar of smoke shooting up from the meeting house. It had been fired by Het Magoone and his friends, who now danced about the burning building and fired off their pistols and howled like so many drunken savages.

CHAPTER II.

"In God's name, Brother Bradley, have patience!"

The war had come to Bradley's Crossing. The little Salem meeting house in which the Union men under Father Peters had so often and so fervently prayed for peace was a smoldering ruin. The men who had burned it down were as savagely jubilant over their work as if they had won a great battle against great odds and the Union men were correspondingly despondent.

Strong Dick Bradley and the men who had been converted in the little meeting house were startled at the destruction. They had come to speak of the place as "the house of God," and this meant to them not simply a place for worship, but a structure sanctified by the divine presence and under the divine care, and as such as safe against fire as the hills themselves.

"Why did God let the house burn?" "Why did he permit his people, and particularly so good a man as Father Peters, to be persecuted?" "Why did he not smite hip and thigh the profane wretches who had done this thing?" These were the questions that puzzled the Union men who belonged to the church, and failing to receive a satisfactory answer the most soundly converted felt that he was falling from grace, and that if the Lord did not afford miraculous help at once he must sever the connection, for the time being at least, and try to help himself after the old mountain methods.

A habit supposed to be dead invariably asserts itself with greater force after it is resurrected. This was certainly the case with Strong Dick Bradley, the blacksmith. He had been noted for his profanity among a people where even the children lisp in oaths. He had been famed as a fighter in a community where the ability to fight is regarded as the highest and noblest attribute of manhood, and where the desperado who has killed his man, or men, is envied as the wild Indians envy the warrior who has taken the most scalps.

It was generally believed that the blacksmith's religion, while making him a safer and so a more desirable neighbor, had entirely unmanned him, and that even so arrant a braggart as Het Magoone could safely treat him with contempt and set him at defiance. But Strong Dick Bradley's religion, or at least that part of it that had curbed his tongue and his arm, went up and vanished in the smoke of the meeting house, and for four terrible years both had full swing.

While Bradley's religion had received so severe a check, the effect of this attack was to turn his earnest mission feelings into a blind fanaticism that was to find delight in conflagrations and a soothing comfort in blood. Father Peters, who had just been praying by the blacksmith's side, and now stood holding his arm while they watched the play of the flames destroying the mission, forgot his own danger and his own loss as he noted the old, black scowl on the face and the devilish light flashing up in the deep gray eyes of Strong Dick Bradley.

"If Jesus Christ won't pertect the place we uns hez fixed up snug fo' him that's his lookout. Hit'll be a d—d long time afoah he hez another so good a show in these hills. But by the Great Eternal! the men ez hez did this'll have to pay the insurance in blood. Hold thar, Het Magoone! God cuss yo' fo' a dog and a coward! I've got somethin to say afoah you uns ride off!"

The last sentence was addressed to Het Magoone, who was now about to mount the horse on which he had come.

The people who had been praying and the people who had been shouting about the fire and Het Magoone himself were startled by the blacksmith's voice and manner. All saw that the Christian blacksmith had gone and that the strong and savage Dick Bradley of a few years before had come back. Magoone obeyed the summons, for he knew, as did all his supporters, that the first sign of disobedience would have been the signal for a bullet in his heart.

Het Magoone had forty men there with him. All were armed with rifles and pistols. The very fact that they carried these weapons showed that they were prepared for a fight and expected one. Physically, it is safe to say there was not a downright coward in the lot. Well led, there was not a man of them, not even the brutal, swaggering Het Magoone, who could not have been held in line against overwhelming numbers till the last one fell in his tracks, and who could not have been carried on in an assault, though certain that not one could return; but at sight of Strong Dick Bradley and at the sound of his voice the strongest trembled and became for the time more obedient than if not so weak as a child.

Ignoring the fact, if indeed he was aware of it, that Father Peters was clinging to his arm, the blacksmith strode right through the crowd about the church until he stood face to face with Het Magoone. The clergyman's daughter, to whom I am indebted for an account of what preceded this and what is to follow, followed her father, fearing for his safety. Although as true and brave a woman as ever lived, and quite as self possessed as if she had spent all her life in the best society, Ella Peters was paralyzed with alarm when she saw the change that had come over the man who hitherto had been more gentle than a girl to her and hers.

"Het Magoone, yo' kem har today to raise h—l! Don't lie, yo' dog, and say yo' didn't! Wa'al, yo've riz hit, and now, by the Great Eternal, I'll send yo' thar!"

The blacksmith raised his arm, and giant though Magoone was, he towered over him. The horse kept the now cowed desperado from retreating, and he did not dare to touch his rifle or one of the many pistols belted to his waist.

At this juncture Father Peters threw himself between the two men. His hat was off and the wind blew his white hair about his bare, thin face. He was the one man who did not fear Strong Dick—mad Dick Bradley.

"In God's name, Brother Bradley! In God's name, have patience! Oh, my prayers and my lessons, my son, have you forgotten them? Wait! wait! Prayers and patience! prayers and patience!" and he threw his thin arms about the raised arm of the giant, and it fell—with a sob.

"I've obeyed yo' too long," groaned the blacksmith, "to brak off all a suddent like. But, Father Peters, yo' mot's well have let me did today what I'll be 'bleeged fo' to do tomorrow or next day." Then addressing Magoone:

"Het, way back when me and yo' wuz boys, yor father sneaked up on my father, way down at London, and kilt him; hit was a coward's deed, and I 'lowed when yo' and me growed up I'd have blood for blood; and yo' knowed hit, too, for you kep' outer my way and went to live down Tennessee way. Then Father Peters kim and I got right smart of religion, and yo' felt hit safe to come back; and hit wuz safe, so long's the religion lasted.

"But she's gone, gone a-flickerin in that fire you uns made today. Father Peters staid my ahm today, not on 'count of religion, but coz I love him and I'm agwine to stand by him, and by the Great Eternal! I want you uns fah and neah to know hit. Go yo'r way with yo'r people and make ready. I'll stay back har with my kin and friends, and perpah. And bear in mind, Het Magoone, when we uns meet agin thar'll be blood, and I won't ax God to have marcy on the dead. Now go, d—n yo'!"

The desperado swung into the saddle and then his followers sent up a gasp of relief. Not at all ashamed of their work, but with their feelings against Father Peters somewhat allayed, Magoone and his gang, on foot and on horseback, started into the hills.

Then the old clergyman assembled his friends before the ruin and addressed them. He counseled patience and peace. He implored them to avoid gatherings and not to talk, even with those they were sure of, on the subject now exciting the land. This done, he called on all to kneel and to join with him in prayer, and all did so excepting the blacksmith, who with folded arms watched the blue smoke pillar rising from the ruin.

"Brother Bradley," said the old clergyman when he had concluded, "will you lead us in prayer?"

Strong in everything he did, the blacksmith during his years of grace had developed a decided talent for prayer. There was a force and a rude eloquence about the man very effective with people of impressionable natures.

"Father Peters," he replied, "I can't pray. Hit don't seem jist the thing fo' me to pray to Jesus Christ when he stands by and sees a lot of cussed rebels burn down the house we uns built fo' him: He had the powah to strike 'em dead like lightnin, but did he do it? Not much. Thar's a heap of coals and ash whar the church was; and thar's that d—d Het Magoone off safe with his gang, whin I should a smashed in his skull like the shell of a bird egg and then flung him into the fish."

Father Peters tried to reason with his friend. He repeated all the wise and trite things about the mysterious ways of Providence, the power of prayer, the necessity of keeping alive the faith, and the certainty that truth would triumph; but while still loving and respecting the noble old man, the blacksmith was in no mood to be comforted by words. In effect he replied in this way, and on the men it was evident that his words had a stronger influence than the prayers and exhortations of Father Peters:

"I've got so that I can spell out a few words in the good book, but my youngest boy's got moah downright larnin, fo' he's readin jography. Still I can think, and I do think right smart, and har's what I've been a thinkin this blessed day, and I say hit without meanin no disrespect fo' Father Peters nor his kin, fo' I love 'em all, God bless 'em.

"But, after long months of waitin and prayin, the wah, ez we uns tried to pray off, hez come to the Cumberland hills, and hit do look powahful like to me 'ez ef she'd come fo' a mighty long visit. Wah means fightin and flah and blood and death! Wah and religion can't nevah gee. Yo' can't yoke 'em. One pulls no'th, the other south. One means trustin in God, which is all mighty nice and comfortin in peace, the other means trustin to yo'se'f and yo'r rifle, and that's the only thing to do in time of wah. I'll go home from har, and mold bullets in the forge while the lead holds out, and I'll take the good book fo' waddin, to help kill the foes of the Lor', d—n 'em!

"Go to yo'r homes, folks, and think hit ovah. Tell yo'r wives and chillen, you uns ez ken tote rifles, that you'll be 'bleeged to leave 'em mighty soon, for the chice'll come to be shot down like dogs in these hills or to git together and fight our way to the old flag. The men that fired the meetin house today befoah our eyes, tonight may burn our cabins ovah our heads. If so be they don't do hit, hit won't be coz they don't want to, but coz they're skeert. A man with a rifle will have moah powah to keep 'em low than fifty thousand million meetin houses full of folks a-prayin.

"So that's why I think religion's all right in hits place, and hit may give a powah of comfort to the wimmin when we uns hez to fight out, but ez fo' me, I'm in fo' wah, and I feel that I'll be 'bleeged to give my religion a rest till we decide with our rifles whether a lot of d—d rebels or we Union men is agwine to hev the free run of the hills along the Cumberland. Thar, that's all I have to say, and hit's right smart moah than I 'tended to say when I sot out."

Father Peters saw that it would be folly to attempt to change the blacksmith, or to try to hold to his own peaceful views the Union mountaineers that heard him. And then, as his daughter confessed in telling the story, he fully appreciated the force of the blacksmith's reasoning about the war, though the change in the man's religious views had on him a most discouraging effect.

Even the women and children present on this occasion seemed to realize that the war had come to the hills, but they made no outcry, gave no sign of nervousness. If anything, indeed, they appeared to rejoice at the prospect of an excitement that would break in on the dull and brutalizing monotony of their lives.

Promising to keep to themselves and to come together at Bradley's Crossing when the danger became more threatening, the people went sadly to their cabins in the mountains, and that night the children greased patches, the women molded bullets and with the grim stolidity of Indians preparing for the warpath the men made ready their arms.

Father Peters went home with his wife and daughter with the feeling of a man who has tried to do his duty and will not be deterred by failure from continuance. He was at this time over seventy years of age, and although never physically vigorous he was active and his mind was as clear and his hope as strong and his desire to save his fellow men as fervid as when he was forty. He did not come of a race that could be cowed or discouraged. He had the Puritanical temper that is slow to wrath unless that wrath is kindled by the divine spark, when it becomes a devouring fire for the glory of God.

After supper that night the old man said to his wife and daughter:

"I have been praying for the light, and it has come. I see God's hand in this war. His wrath must be quenched in blood. We are given over to our idols as a nation, and he will consume them in the furnaces of war. Brother Bradley is about right, and I shall pray that his lapse from grace may be brief."

For two weeks after this the crowds kept away from the blacksmith's shop, and there appeared to be quiet in the hills, but every one felt that it was the quiet that preceded the storm. News came that Het Magoone, who had formerly lived in the Tennessee mountains, had gone south with a band of his followers, and some people drew comfort from this, but Bradley would shake his head and say:

"They're a comin. Zollicoffer is raisin a army down thar by the border, and they're a comin." And the blacksmith was right.

In the latter part of November, 1861, the mountaineers of southeastern Kentucky were in a state of great alarm. Rumors of a Confederate invasion along the line of the Cumberland river were rife, and wild and entirely baseless stories of the cruelties perpetrated by Zollicoffer's men at Zollicoffer's order, were firmly believed. Now and then a ragged refugee from farther south found protection and a stoppage place with Bradley; and these men told their stories of suffering and escape, only to increase the horror and indignation of their brethren along the upper Cumberland.

One day a Union man, who lived about fifteen miles south of the Crossing, came running down to the blacksmith's shop with the news that Het Magoone, with a company of men who called him "captain," were in Laurel county, and that they were either killing or forcing into their ranks every Union man they met. As Bradley had been expecting this he could not be surprised. In anticipation of just such an occurrence and the better to assemble the Union men within reach, he had caused piles of dry wood to be gathered on the highest hills for miles around, the smoke by day or the flame by night being the signal to the Union men that they must gather at the Crossing.

As soon as the sun had gone down that night Bradley and a few of his friends went up to the peaks and lighted the fires. On his way back he stopped at Father Peters' house and said in his blunt way:

"The time fo' fightin hez come, thank the Lor', fo' hit can't be mo' killin than the worryin and waitin. Now git together all the things we ken tote and we'll fetch em down to my place. Thar'll be no use in lockin up what's left behind ef the doggone rebs ez is a-comin har wants to steal 'em. Now let we uns hurry."

Father Peters and his family saw the necessity for action. There was no nervousness on his part, no groans or outcries from the women. They gathered up each a change of clothes and the few little things that are precious because of association rather than for their intrinsic value. The blacksmith prepared a great load of meal and bacon for himself to carry; then the stock were turned out of the inclosure, so that they might be able to find water, if need be, for themselves; the doors were closed but not locked, and then, with the great fires burning on the hills about them, the little party started down to the Crossing.

By ten o'clock that night thirty-one men and half as many women, the latter wives or sweethearts, had assembled in the blacksmith's shop. Those from the farthest points south had seen the Confederates, and there could be no doubt as to their purpose or their destination.

Bradley sent out pickets—"spies" he called them—to give warning of the approach of the enemy; then he started a fire in the forge, fastened a few tallow dips to the black walls, and, having commanded attention, he stood up on the anvil block and shouted:

"Boys, what shall we uns do—retreat fo' the no'th or stand and fight?"

This was followed by a few seconds of a silence so intense that every man could hear the beating of his own heart, and with frightened eyes the women looked from face to face. At length a strong, clear, familiar voice rang out.

"In the name of Great Jehovah we will stand and fight!"

All eyes turned in the direction of the sound, but not to ascertain the speaker. Into the full light of the forge, which a strong arm kept blowing, walked Father Peters with the battle light in his eyes and a rifle in his hand. A moment of awed silence, then the blacksmith shouted:

"For Father Peters, boys! Cheer, d—n you, cheer!"

And they did cheer and swung their hats, and their eyes blazed till it seemed as if there were no further need of the tallow dips or the blue flames of the forge.

"My friends," said Father Peters, "God is watching and not listening now, and so a prayer must be an act. Tonight, perhaps, within the hour, we shall be called on to strike a blow for the Union under the lead of Brother Bradley. Are you all ready to do it?"

"We uns air!" was the response, given as one man.

"And are you ready to swear to this?"

"Yes!" with thrilling emphasis.

The old clergyman drew from his breast a small United States flag that he had carried off among the precious things from his house. He always hung it over the meeting house door on Washington's birthday and Fourth of July, so that the people knew it. Indeed, it was the only flag of the Union a majority of them had ever seen, but its rarity seemed to intensify their devotion to it. Standing in their midst Father Peters called on every man who was willing to swear allegiance to the Union to uncover his head and take hold of a margin of the flag with his right hand. This was promptly done by every man in the smithy.

"Now, my friends, I want each man to repeat his name aloud when I repeat mine and to say my words after me. Are you ready?"

A hoarse, solemn "Yes" was the response.

"I, Robert Peters," every man shouted his name and raised his face to the black rafters of the smithy, "in the presence of Almighty God, do invoke his aid and pray that he may set against my name in the eternal records this, the solemn oath which I herein take of my own free will and accord: That I from this time on devote my best efforts and strength, and if need be my life, to the maintenance of the Union of my fathers. That by night and by day, early and late, in summer's sun and winter's snow, I will work for the restoration of the seceded states to the Union, and consider suffering and privation a pleasure in this effort. Goods and lands, hands and life I solemnly devote to this holy purpose; and if called on to battle I will battle as did the children of God of old, till the flag of our fathers, of ourselves and of our children floats again in glory over every foot of our land. So help me, God, and give me strength to keep this, my most solemn oath and obligation."

And this oath in that blacksmith's shop that night was the origin of the mighty Union League which soon after numbered its secret adherents by the millions.

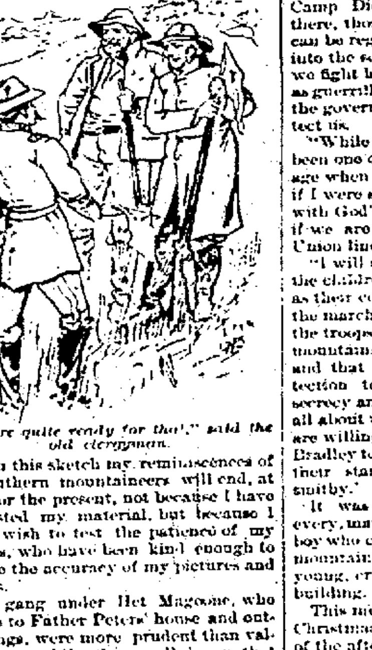
A few words and signs, to enable Union men to tell each other at night as well as in the daytime, were agreed on. Then the old clergyman asked if they would unite with him in prayer. Every man, including strong Dick Bradley, knelt down in the cinders and ashes, and even the man working the bellows knelt, though he did not cease his efforts.

And as Father Peters prayed shots were heard up the hill. This was followed by cries of alarm, and with white faces the pickets came running in, shouting as they ran:

"Het Magoone! Het Magoone and the gang!"

The men extinguished the lights in the smithy, seized their rifles and rushed out. The beacon fires had died out along the hills, but to the south there could be seen a newer fire. It came from the direction of the clergyman's house. A few minutes of watching and all doubts were at rest, for the flames broke through the roof, and the humble home where Father Peters hoped to end his days was in flames.

CHAPTER III.



"We are quite ready for that!" said the old clergyman.

With this sketch my reminiscences of the southern mountaineers will end, at least for the present, not because I have exhausted my material, but because I do not wish to test the patience of my readers, who have been kind enough to indorse the accuracy of my pictures and reports.

The gang under Het Magoone, who set fire to Father Peters' house and outbuildings, were more prudent than valorous, for while they well knew that they outnumbered three to one the Union men gathered at Bradley's Crossing, they did not care to risk a fight with the little force under the lead of the blacksmith.

During the years that strong Dick Bradley had "counted himself a Christian," and spoken in meeting of himself as "a brand snatched from the burning," and "the chief of sinners," because of his past, he found his sorest trials in his constant effort to subdue to the spirit the combative yearnings of the flesh. When, through the teaching of Mrs. Peters and Ella, he had learned to spell his way through a chapter in the Bible, he found his greatest delight in the records of Joshua's battles with the Canaanites, or the story that told how the shepherd boy, David, left his flocks on the hills to meet the champion of the Philistines, and subsequently rose by his skill and valor to be the king of a great nation. He liked to read of how Christ made a whip and drove the money changers from the temple far more than he did to ponder over the Sermon on the Mount.

"He would often say to me," said Miss Peters in telling the story of this remarkable man, "'I reckon the Bible's all right Ella, and hit ain't fo' a pore, mis'able sinner like me to hanker to make any changes in hit. I'll allow hit couldn't be improved fo' them es lives in cities whar thar's lots of churches and schools, and them things, and whar folks isn't bleagred to tote ahms, but thar's some parts of it that sticks in my craw and goes plum agin the grain of my natur'.'"

On being asked what parts these were, he said:

"Wall, thar's that one that sez: 'Whoever smites yo' on the right cheek turn the other, so's he kin get a whack at that.' Now, sense I've been a Christian, I've put up with right smart of smiten from a doggone lot of curs that took advantage of my bein kinder helpless, fo' that's jest what riligin does fo' a man in these mountains; but I don't think, ef I was to go to heah fo' hit, that I could bring myself to inviton a feller to smote me on the left cheek after he'd knocked me on the right. I draw the line at one cheek. Ef any feller tried it on two, I'd forgit my riligin and he'd have coz fo' to grieve.

"Then there's that p'int 'bout lovin one's enemies. I've allus thought ez how that must have slipped into the good book by mistake, for hit ain't nat'ral. I'll allow Father Peters mout do hit, fo' he's so chuck full of religin he ain't got no room fo' nothin else; but pore sinners like me must go on a-gettin a heap of solid comfort from not lovin thar enemies, but a-hatin 'em like blazes."

But after that night in the blacksmith's shop Strong Dick Bradley's views as to the nonresistance inculcated by religion underwent a radical change. He saw that when the hour for a brave resistance came Father Peters did not "fall back on prayer fo' his defense," but was willing to fight and ready to lead. That one act on the part of the old missionary did more to endear him to those rude mountaineers than the preaching and self denial of the ten years that preceded it.

The raiders who had come up from the Tennessee line under the lead of Het Magoone contented themselves with burning all the vacant cabins they could find, taking it for granted that they were the property of Union men. At Bradley's Crossing the number of refugees increased every day, principally mountaineers who had come up from Tennessee or from the lower border counties of Kentucky. These men were all armed with old fashioned hunting rifles, and they were not only willing to face south and fight, but they were eager for it, for each man had some personal wrong which he was more eager to avenge than he was to carry back the old flag to the hills.

All these men brought famished appetites, but no provisions.

A few days after Magoone's raid it became evident that in another week, if nothing were done, they would be called on to face a more relentless foe than the Confederates under Zollicoffer and Crittenden, and that was famine. While every man at the Crossing understood that if he had to fight it would be under the lead of Strong Dick Bradley, all, including the blacksmith, looked up to Father Peters as the man on whom they must depend for counsel, and as the Moses who was to lead the inevitable exodus from the mountains to that promised land where there were strong hands and keen bayonets to defend the old flag.

After carefully talking over the situation together, the preacher and the blacksmith assembled their friends in the smithy, and the former mounted the anvil block and, after the customary prayer, delivered himself after this manner:

"My friends, winter is on us. Our enemy, the rebels, swarm in the hills, and if the reports that come to us be true, and I believe that they are, a few more days will see us at the mercy of such minions of Zollicoffer as this Het Magoone. There are no doubt many honest and Christian, but mistaken, men in the secession army, but I do not think it would be prudent to assume that these are the kind of people who will be sent to Bradley's Crossing.

"Many of you have brought your wives and children here, and while this is natural I must believe it imprudent. If these had remained at home, or will return home now; or, if their homes are destroyed, will seek a haven among their friends in the mountains, the men will be freer to act. Brother Bradley and I have prayerfully talked over the situation, and we have come to the conclusion that every day we spend here is a day lost to the cause, while our little stock of provisions is being reduced. We have therefore decided to start for Camp Dick Robinson tonight. Once there, those whose are able to bear arms can be regularly enrolled and mustered into the service of the Union, while if we fight here we are apt to be regarded as guerrillas and for the present, at least, the government will be powerless to protect us.

"While my mission among you has been one of peace, and I have passed the age when I might be of much use even if I were skilled in the ways of war, yet, with God's help, I can and I will fight if we are not permitted to reach the Union lines in peace.

"I will say to my good sisters and to the children who must remain behind, as their coming with us would hamper the march, that it will not be long before the troops of the Union swarm in these mountains as the Confederates do now, and that their coming will insure protection to all. We must move with secrecy and rapidity, for there are spies all about us. And now I ask those who are willing to follow the lead of Brother Bradley to Camp Dick Robinson to take their stand at the back part of the smithy."

It was as Father Peters expected; every man at the Crossing and every boy who could shoulder a rifle, and these mountaineers learn to shoot when very young, crowded to the back part of the building.

This meeting was held the day after Christmas, 1861, and about the middle of the afternoon. In order to keep their movements secret it was decided to start north soon after dark that night. As Father Peters was even more hated than the blacksmith, and his wife and daughter would have been homeless and helpless if left behind, an exception was made in their case, it being the old clergyman's intention to take them back to the old home in the western reserve of northern Ohio as soon as they reached the Union lines.

There was little preparation to make. Two of the blacksmith's horses were set apart for Mrs. Peters and her daughter to ride on. The forty men in the party were to carry their rations and ammunition, the former being necessarily light, first, because the supplies at the Crossing were limited, and in the next place because it was believed that Camp Dick Robinson, seventy-five miles to the northwest, could be reached in five days.

In order to keep up the impression that there were still men at the Crossing ready to resist an attack, it was arranged that the women should light the beacons on the hills as soon as Dick Bradley gave the order to march. This was done so promptly that for hours the fugitives could see the coppery glow of the fires on the clouds to the south, and this strengthened the hope that there would be no pursuit.

Although at the best the roads in this region were wretched, and now almost impassable, it was to their advantage that the Cumberland river was at their back and no formidable stream in front.

"How we moved in the right direction that night must ever remain to me a mystery," says Miss Peters. "Before we had been on the way an hour we were all as wet as if we had been soused in a pond, and mother and I, being comparatively inactive, were chilled to the bone. I did not fear, because I did not care for myself. I would picture father walking ahead with that giant, Bradley, through the darkness and mire, and I could not but picture the one so powerful and fierce and the other so weak and mild, yet with a spirit as dauntless as the bravest.

"We had no means of telling the time, but though I tried to reason with myself that minutes must seem drawn into hours under such circumstances, yet I came to feel that the sun would never rise again. It was about two o'clock in the morning that we came to a halt.

(Continued on fourth page.)

For Sale.

A good family horse and top buggy. Enquire of Andrew Reilly, at Furniture and Carpet Co.'s store, Smethport.

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

[illegible]

Smethport, Pa., Aug. 11 1892

OUR CANDIDATES.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President
BENJAMIN HARRISON
Of Indiana.

For Vice President
WHITELAW REID
Of New York.

STATE.

Judge of the Supreme Court
JOHN DEAN
Of Blair Co.

Congressmen at Large
WILLIAM LILLY
Of Carbon Co.
ALEXANDER McDOWELL
Of Mercer Co.

Electors at Large
[illegible]

COUNTY.

Representative in Congress
[illegible]

BLAINE COUNSELS HARMONY.

Boston, Mass., Friday, June 10.

To the Republicans of the Country:

The resolution, energy and persistence which marked the proceedings of the convention at Minneapolis will, if carried against the common foe, win the election in November.

All minor differences should be merged in the duty of every Republican to do all in his power to elect the ticket today nominated by the national Republican convention.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

"I know of no higher honor in the world than to be called 'comrade' by the survivors of those who saved the Union."—*Benj. Harrison.*

Messrs. Mullin of Bradford, F. W. Brownell of this place and [illegible] Layman of Port Allegany have been selected as judicial conferees by Mr. M[illegible] but as yet they are unable to find any one to confer with.

The Democratic papers were exceedingly jubilant a few days ago because of the 30,000 Democratic majority in Alabama. Since that majority has dwindled to the neighborhood of [illegible] they have ceased referring to the subject.

The Venango Democrats have recommended lawyer J. D. Hancock for the Congressional nomination in this district. Mr. Hancock is a Free Trader of the most radical type, and his nomination by the district convention would be eminently proper. He is just the type of a Democrat for Mr. Stone to lay out by not less than [illegible] majority.

Ex Park Commissioner Daniel M. Somers of Brooklyn has resigned from the Democratic General Committee and declared that he will not support Cleveland as he cannot indorse the free trade plank of the Democracy. Mr. Somers is one of the leading tin manufacturers of the country. Since the adoption of the McKinley bill Somers Brothers, of which Mr. Somers is a member, have put up an immense tin factory in Brooklyn.

And still they come. Frank Palmer and Riley Champlin, two prominent Democrats, have resigned from the Cortland Democratic Club and announced themselves for Harrison. In a letter of explanation Mr. Palmer says, that Mr. Cleveland's letter on the Force bill, which is not an issue, is a cowardly evasion of the truth and he has been reluctantly convinced by Mr. Cleveland's own actions of his "trimming tendency and his dishonesty and insincerity on the question of the tariff."

The patent medicine known as the People's Party is said to be wonderful in its effects. It is a remedy for everything, but especially against poverty, ignorance, shiftlessness of farming, laziness, tenderness, negligence, debt, accidents, poor crops &c. All that is required of us to pay for this patent medicine is a vote on the day of election and all troubles in the world, yea, even family troubles, are swept away. What Hostetter's Bitters &c. are to the human body, the People's party is to the body social.—*The Svenska Kuriren*, of Chicago.

The *Vart Land*, a Swedish paper published in Jamestown, N. Y., very truly says: "If Cleveland is to be our next President, and if the Democrats are to be in the majority in both houses of Congress it follows as a matter of course that the McKinley law will be repealed as soon as practicable. A thorough revolution will take place in the business world. The employers will hardly dare to continue in their business until a new tariff law is enacted. At first the factories will cease to run, and after a while they will be closed for a good. Workingmen out of employment and destitute homes, that will be the fate of the laboring class.

EVOLUTION IN POLITICS.

Surprising things were shown at the recent Alabama election. The Alliance or bolting wing of the Democratic party, aided by the Republicans, carried most of the white counties of the State, thirty odd in number, while the Bourbon wing, aided by the purchasable part of the negro element in the cities, carried all of the black counties with three or four exceptions. The Bourbons raised the issue of the Force Bill in order to hold Democrats to their party allegiance, and at the same time marched in line with black men, such as they could hire, to the polls, and voted solidly for Jones. The Alliance men had secured the negroes even at the cost of Alliance blood, of the right to vote and be counted, and we have no doubt that they carried even the black counties. It does not take much of an insight into the more recent South to [illegible] that the negroes who so prominently paraded their votes for the straight Democratic ticket were [illegible] for the frauds so usual in the black belt. A few did, but the many were counted out, and we believe that if the truth were known the Alliance candidate carried nearly every county in the State. If he did not, and the count was fair, then the Bourbon has evoluted and so has the black man, and both are nearer together than ever before. One or the other of these two things must be true. We have not full faith in such a sudden and simultaneous evolution even in politics. We can see how after the poor whites, represented by the Alliance, and the Republicans [illegible] Bourbons, for that is a question of [illegible], but we cannot see how the [illegible] of the three castes in the South should come into [illegible] with the [illegible] and the most aristocratic. The election, however, will doubtless be legally contested and investigated, and then these singular evolutions may be explained.—*Inter Ocean.*

A VETERAN'S POLITICAL VIEWS.

The venerable Father Sylvester Malone of Brooklyn is enthusiastic in his support of Harrison and Reid. A few days ago he was interviewed by a Saratoga reporter, and he said:

"Put me down as an out and out Republican. Harrison was the best nomination that the Republican party could have made. After Mr. Blaine he stands the representative man in ability to express himself fully upon all the questions of the day. I sent him a congratulatory message soon after the nomination, and I had the pleasure of receiving a message from Mr. Harrison in return thanking me for my consideration. The selection of Grover Cleveland brings the issue of a very important question before the American people, tariff or no tariff."

Speaking of the Federal Elections bill, he said: "I do not understand the reasons for the way the Democrats present it. I apprehend it to mean fair play to the voters in the South, that a vote cast will be counted, and that a vote will be recognized in the election. I don't believe any party would run it for selfish or purely partisan ends. If a Democratic or Republican ticket is voted, let it be counted. If we allow law to be set at naught in any section of the country and the sacredness of the ballot destroyed, it will spread and consume the republic itself, because the only safety of the nation is an honest vote of every citizen and an honest count from those who have the responsibility of counting the ballots. It is a false presentment of the matter and should not enter into the controversy at this presidential election."

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Clinton county Republicans at their convention on Tuesday last recommended Hon. A. [illegible] Hopkins for the congressional nomination.

Congressman [illegible] of the [illegible] District, while not seeking a renomination, has told his Democratic friends that he will accept it if the party desires him to run again.

In the Crawford-Erie Congressional District the Democrats propose to support F. C. Sibley, the Prohibition candidate. They also have persuaded J. A. Turner, the People's party candidate, to withdraw in favor of Sibley.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth Congressional District will meet in Lewistown on August 9th to nominate a candidate. Since the last conference was held the basis of representation has been fixed on the number of Republican votes polled in each county, which is the only basis. Under this Franklin will have [illegible] conferees, Fulton [illegible], Huntingdon [illegible], Juniata [illegible], Mifflin [illegible], Snyder [illegible].

The Erie County Democratic Convention made the following nominations: Assembly, First District, W. W. Lyle, Sr., and H. D. Russell, and D. R. Hitchcock, already nominated by the People's Party; Senator, [illegible]; Coroner, Dr. W. N. [illegible]; Poor Director, John Pfeifer. J. S. Riling was re-elected County Chairman. The convention declared in favor of Governor Robert E. Pattison for United States Senator.

The Republican Convention of Dauphin County, held on Tuesday of this week, was a hot affair. Congressman Rife was sat down upon by order of Senator Cameron, and conferees were appointed to vote for the Lebanon County candidate. Meade Detweiler, a bright young lawyer, was nominated for District Attorney over George Kunkel, who was asking for a third term in that office. In this case the Harrisburg bosses were left.

At a late meeting of the Dauphin County Democratic Committee a resolution was offered giving William F. Harrity credit for having secured the best wishes of the committee for his and the party's success. It was defeated by a vote of 11 to 10. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the National ticket and expressing the hope that W. C. Whitney would be selected Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Democratic National Committee.

I rejoice in nothing more than in this movement recently so prominently developed of placing the starry banner above every school house. I have been charged with too sentimental an appreciation of the flag. I will not enter upon any defence. I only pity the American citizen who does not love it, who does not see in it the story of our great free institutions and the hope of the home as well as of the nation, and I think notwithstanding, perhaps a little too much tendency to rote in our public schools, that it is true that our teachers and especially the women are not without sentiment.—*President Harrison at Saratoga.*

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold or any trouble with throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for coughs, colds and consumption is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from la grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at F. R. Foster's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

From our own correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 8, 1892.

The 52d Congress, which has a larger democratic majority in its lower branch than has ever been known before, started out in December last, with the usual democratic promises of accomplishing reforms and correcting abuses, and now on the eve of the adjournment of its first session, democratic partisans, unhesitatingly, pronounce it the worst session and less accomplished in the shape of necessary legislation, that has ever been convened in Washington.

Its history is full of infamous partisanship and scandals of the personnel of the lower house and these facts collated do not go very far towards making up a record that future historians will point to with any pride. The opportunities of the democratic party in the 52d Congress were many, but the top-heavy majority handicapped the party and all these chances were lost by sectional partisan jealousies. The promises of reform have failed to materialize and but little surprise is manifested; this is a notorious fault of democracy. The country has lost confidence in the party of Jeffersonian simplicity.

The republican billion dollar, 51st Congress is forgotten when the fact becomes known that the 52d Congress has succeeded in expending public funds by over four million of dollars, in excess of its immediate predecessor. Its wastefulness has been so apparent that even partisans acknowledge the charge. The 51st Congress was roundly abused by the democratic press for prodigality and wastefulness. The extravagance of the 52d Congress is all the more open to censure because the bulk of this vast sum of public money goes to Southern States where, behind the guise of public improvements, it is expended for electioneering purposes and to keep in power men who are wholly unfit to sit in Congress and represent any constituency.

Reform in public expenditures was the cry when Congress opened for business in December last, and the United States Senate has [illegible] more than one occasion proposed a scheme which would enable the democratic majority in the House to carry out its plans of reform and show to the country that the party was sincere in its promises.

[illegible] a decrease in the expenditure of funds [illegible] it is urged by the democratic majority that this was necessary to continue enterprises that the republican 51st Congress had begun, that waste might be avoided and [illegible] Senate [illegible] proposition [illegible] salaries of public officials were [illegible] high and ought to be reduced [illegible] competent to begin the democratic reform right here.

The Southern colonels and their Northern allies, however, would have none of it and scouted the proposition, because the reform would touch their own pockets and that wasn't the kind of reform the colonels wanted. The South has [illegible] always has in the past received the biggest slice of the appropriations from the money bags of Uncle Sam's treasury, but just as soon as any improvement north of Mason and Dixon's line is suggested, the southern colonel yells "The South is discriminated against," and as a result the opposition to such proposals is crystallized, and the wheels of government will be stopped before the [illegible] South [illegible] its opposition [illegible] proposition is not withdrawn.

But the country has had a surfeit of such partisan sectional statesmanship and the 53d Congress will go into power with a Republican executive and both branches of Congress in harmony with each other and in touch with the intelligent people of the whole country.

The power for mischief by the 52d Congress is spent; its power for any good was always a negative quantity, yet the country will breathe freer now that Congress has adjourned and business will now pick up a little [illegible].

The democratic press of the country [illegible] with much persistency on the "Homestead strike," for which the McKinley bill is made responsible, and the democratic penny-a-liner correspondents assert that this strike will enable democracy to swing the old Keystone State from its republican moorings. What bosh and rot [illegible]! If the results of this fall's election depended entirely upon the issues as given by the Homestead strike the republicans could rest assured that democracy would not be in it at all. The facts are such foolish ideas are advanced by the democracy because all the props that were built for the Chicago meaningless platform have been knocked out by republican hammer-blow arguments and the Homestead affairs are used as a side issue to divert attention from the real issues of the campaign. But it won't answer democratic purposes and except in bourbon circles the Carnegie strike will not play any part as a political factor in the fight.

The democratic party is never consistent unless greatly inconsistent. The Pinkertons are used as a democratic argument of "opposition to the workingman," and Homestead is instanced to strengthen this argument, yet within the past few days we get the news from Indiana, that the democratic State Chairman of that State has in his employ, or rather that of his party, in that State a whole army of Pinkertons, whose duties are to watch the various democratic sub-leaders and report any attempt to make deals with the republican leaders. This is a straw. The democratic manipulators in Indiana do not trust their own partisans and even at this early stage of the campaign see their voters leaving the party, and Pinkerton men are secretly employed to prevent the stampede, or rather report all desertions from the ranks of the party.

The democrats claim this State (Indiana) as doubtful, and the republicans concede the doubt so far as any claim the enemy may have to democracy carrying it this fall. Indiana is republican and the vote of that State this fall will prove the claim.

The amount of rubbish and debris that was washed into official place by the democratic tidal-wave of last year is just now beginning to be seen and realized. Congress is befouled with it, many of the States, where the wave was the most pronounced, are reaping the effects of partisanship legislation made possible by it.

The reaction, however, has set in, and in several of the States most grievously afflicted the State Supreme Courts have intervened and robbed the democracy of the chances for mischief, which the tidal wave made it possible for the party of "Jeffersonian spoils."

Wisconsin, Michigan and New York each attempted to perpetuate democratic power by the most outrageous of State gerrymanders, but the judiciary of each of these States, rising above party, have decided these gerrymanders as illegal, outrageous and unconstitutional.

The decisions have carried uneasiness and unrest to the ranks of the democracy and no wonder they look amazed, not knowing what may strike them next. He laughs loudest and best, who laughs last.

But to come a little nearer home. Boss Harrity cannot rise above the greatness of a Ward Boss and he is developing all the peculiar requisites for this particular place. From his high position as the National Chairman he comes down to the low work of a Ward Boss and uses all the power of his position to bring about the defeat of Congressman McAleer for renomination in the district that for years has been gerrymandered by the republicans for the election primarily of the Hon. Sam Randall in Philadelphia. As a ward heeler and manipulator Harrity has been a howling success, yet he forgets the dignity that his National place gives him and comes down to his proper level and sizes up to his capabilities when he attempts to make his *little ward fight*. Oh, Harrity is a big leader and [illegible] cents that before he gets half through with his National campaign he will be very sick and tired of his job.

When Chairman Carter of the National [illegible] for the republicans, begins work Harrity will soon discover how poorly he [illegible] sizes up to the requirements of the place he has assumed. The country is full of great, big democratic leaders alongside of whom Harrity is but a pygmy, and had not [illegible] been fully convinced of the losing battle of the democrats to be fought this fall Mr. Harrity never would have been entrusted with the management of the affairs of the National committee.

In many of the counties of Pennsylvania the county committees have refused to endorse National Chairman [illegible] and this was notably the case a few days ago when the Dauphin county Democratic committee refused to enter an expression of endorsement for Harrity. After the votes of November next shall have been counted Harrity will [illegible] what struck Billy Patterson. The Dauphin county democratic committee endorsed everything in sight but refused to recognize Harrity either by name or by inference.

ALCOTT.

NO NOMINATION YET.

The Senatorial Conference for this district met in the St. James parlors of Bradford on Tuesday evening of this week. The counties were represented as follows: McKean by Hon. H. Hamlin of Smethport, A. W. Boyd of Sawyer and Thomas B. Clark of Bradford; Potter by W. I. Lewis and Wm. Daniels of Coudersport and Hon. E. I. White of Roulette; Tioga by [illegible] Cameron, [illegible] M. Welldorn and H. J. Landrus of Wellsboro. The convention was organized by the election of Hon. H. Hamlin as chairman and W. I. Lewis and H. J. Landrus, secretaries.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for Senator. Judge Hamlin nominated A. F. Hannon, Mr. Lewis nominated Hon. W. K. Jones and Mr. Cameron nominated H. H. Parker. Three ballots were taken, each candidate receiving the three votes of their respective counties on each ballot. The conference then adjourned to meet Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

At Wednesday morning's session one ballot only was had which resulted the same as at the previous session, each candidate receiving the three votes of their respective counties. The conference then adjourned until [illegible] o'clock that day. At the afternoon session the conference adjourned without taking a vote to meet at Glassmire's hotel in Coudersport on Tuesday, Aug. 16, at 2 p. m.

That the result of the conference so far is disappointing to the Republicans of McKean county is to say the least, putting it mildly. They feel that the representatives of Potter county are acting in bad faith in this matter. There never was a more perfect understanding between two counties as to certain nominations than existed between McKean and Potter as to the nomination of President Judge and Senator this year. Unless that understanding is carried out in good faith the outcome in November can hardly fail to be disastrous.

THE members of the Republican County Committee will notice elsewhere a call for a meeting of the Committee on Saturday of this week. There ought to be a full attendance, as the initiatory steps for organizing the county will be taken at this meeting.

THE first session of the 52d Congress has come to an end and the people of the entire country, particularly the business interests, felt relieved when the gavel of the presiding officer announced the fact on Friday night last. The comments of our Harrisburg correspondent, elsewhere in this paper, on the work of Congress, are not only pointed but true.

THE Knights Templars are having a great time in Denver. The total number of uniformed Knights who took part in the parade on Tuesday last exceeded 35,000.

A photographer says that next to babies young married couples are the most troublesome, the bride especially being hard to please.

FOR RENT.

The rooms over Mrs. T. D. Nash's store. Good rooms for a small family.

Inquire at MRS. T. D. NASH'S.

2 w.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Convention at Minneapolis June 10.

The representatives of the Republicans of the United States, assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi river, the everlasting bond of an indestructible republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

First. We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican congress. We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home. We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890. We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the house of representatives to destroy our tariff laws piecemeal, as is manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and lead ores, the chief products of a number of states, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

Second. We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity under which our export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business measure and claim that, executed by a Republican administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

Third. The American people from tradition and interest favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

Fourth. We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast, that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right, guaranteed by the constitution. The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people as well as their just and equal protection under the laws are the foundation of our republican institutions, and the party will never relax its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every state. We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated on American citizens for political reasons in certain southern states of the Union.

Fifth. We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our mercantile marine by home built ships and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag, the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign powers, entangling alliances with none, and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

Sixth. We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the republic in its broadest sense.

Seventh. We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulations for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

Eighth. We favor efficient legislation by congress to protect the life and limbs of employes of transportation companies engaged in carrying on interstate commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective states that will protect employes engaged in state commerce, in mining and manufacturing.

Ninth. The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed and recognizes the dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith, color or nationality; it sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

Tenth. The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom among men. We therefore declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land, but while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty we are opposed to any union of church and state.

Eleventh. We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the Republican platform of 1888, to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily indorse the action already taken upon this subject, and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

Twelfth. We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery service now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the Republican platform of 1888 pledging the reduction of letter postage to one cent at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the post office department and the highest class of postal service.

Thirteenth. We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws regulating the same.

Fourteenth. The construction of the Nicaragua canal is of the highest importance to the American people, both as a measure of national defense and to build up and maintain American commerce, and it should be controlled by the United States government.

Fifteenth. We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the territories and of the United States. All the federal officers appointed for the territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof and the right of self government should be accorded as far as practicable.

Sixteenth. We favor cession, subject to the homestead laws, of the arid public lands to the states and territories in which they lie, under such congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people.

Seventeenth. The World's Columbian exposition is a great national undertaking, and congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure a discharging of the expense and obligations incident thereto and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the nation.

Eighteenth. We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Nineteenth. Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

Twentieth. We commend the able, patriotic and thoroughly American administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity and the dignity and honor of the nation at home and abroad have been faithfully maintained, and we offer the record of pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

⁂

This is Voltaire, the quaint old butler in the new serial of Revolutionary days that will appear only in this paper

Edwin Brothertoft

Should be Read from the Beginning.

⁂

B. H. & Co.
CASH AND ONE PRICE

BUFFALO, Aug. 3, 1892.

Store closes at 12 o'clock noon every Saturday during July and August.

The intense heat, coupled with the exodus from city to country, makes business inclined to be dull. The inclination is met here with such activity as one [illegible] in mid-summer. The [illegible] the store are caught [illegible] current, and everything [illegible] to warm weather is selling [illegible] enough. Our anxiety to turn goods into money would be better appreciated could you see the car loads of merchandise already received for the new season.

We shall keep busy all summer long. There's too much ahead to warrant our being idle a minute. Besides disposing of stock on hand the collection of fall apparel and appurtenances is being made by ardent and earnest buyers. Heads and hearts are in the choosing and the bringing and the display of the goods. This vitalizes the whole concern.

It is easy to understand why we are busy now and why we shall be busier later on.

There'll be things needed for the home when fall comes. No great occasion to buy before then unless money can be saved. You don't need to be told that values are best during August in order to create an out of season demand.

Carpets and straw mattings, upholsteries and rugs, are of great interest the year round. It's a mistake to suppose that they keep during the warm weather. The elevator will take you to the second floor and show you a housefurnishing store that is progressive.

The simple fact that thousands of dollars come to us by mail, calling for goods of every possible description is significant. Doesn't it imply the utmost confidence in our mail order system, or are you accustomed to sending money around promiscuously.

Those who shop by post are served of the same amplest satisfaction as those who shop in person.

BARNES, HENGERER & CO.

Closing Out Sale of Millinery and Fancy Goods.

On July 4th we will begin offerihg the balance of our stock of Millinery and summer goods at and even below cost, which Special Sale we will continue until all goods in the above lines are disposed of. It will pay you to give us a call.

MRS. T. D. NASH.
Smethport, Pa., June 28th 1892.

AT BED TIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made of herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE.

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 per package. Buy one to-day. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary.

F. C. PIERCE
Surgeon Dentist.
Twenty years' experience.

GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION.

Office over D. C. Young's new store.

MOCHA, JAVA & RIO.
COMBINED IS WHAT LION COFFEE IS MADE OF
IT PLEASES EVERYBODY

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED [illegible] Geo. A. Scott, 842 Broadway, N. Y.

HOP BALSAM
NATURE'S COBBLER,
Repairing, Mending, Making the Old and Worn Out New.

HOP BALSAM is composed of fresh hops and the best gums, balsams and expectorants known [illegible]

IT CURES [illegible]

IT ALLAYS [illegible]

[illegible] 253 and 255 Washington Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Central Pharmacy.

FRANK R FOSTER,
DEALER IN
DRUGS AND MEDICENES,
Fancy Goods,
TOILET ARTICLES, &C

A FULL LINE OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

FRANK R. FOSTER,
PHARMACIST.

Grand Central Hotel Building, Smethport.

HOTTON BROS.

HOTTON BROS 196 BEST ROLLER PROCESS PORTVILLE, N.Y.

The Flour makes
More Bread
Better Bread
Whiter Bread
Than any other Flour on the market.

HOTTON BRO.'S FEED!

We make a specialty of our H. Bros. feed, made out of corn and oats, and nothing else. A trial will convince you of its superiority over ordinary feed.

We have a complete line of Millfeed, including bran, middlings, oil meal, &c.

CHICKEN FEED.

[illegible]

HOTTON BROS.,
PORTVILLE, N. Y.

C. A. BURDICK,
General Insurance Agency,
SMETHPORT, PA.

[illegible]

LIFE INSURANCE.

[illegible]

Pianos, Organs
BANJO'S
AND
SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

CARPETS!

We are now receiving our spring stock of carpets fresh from the looms, elegant designs and patterns, and bought just at the right time when wool was the lowest it has been for twenty five years. We will give our customers the advantage of this low price and make it an object for any person wanting carpets to come many miles. Before purchasing call and examine.

FURNITURE & CARPET CO.,
Smethport, Pa.

Palmer & Church,
Livery, Feed and Sale
STABLES.

Largest, Best Equipped and Most Complete Livery Establishment in McKean county.

Prompt attention to orders by wire.

AN ACTUAL
HALF A THOUSAND.

There's half a thousand things for housekeepers in the lines we keep—full half a thousand. Half a thousand useful, needful, helpful modern things. A well selected line marked low. Everything a[illegible] anything ten times as many things as you know of probably [illegible] thousand. From washing day outfits to candlesticks, from cook stoves to egg beaters, from little things to large, there is nothing lacking.

Hammocks.
Good Hammocks for $1.
Baby Hammocks for 50 cents.
Hammocks of every description.

Harness Dep't.
Harness from $9 up.
A line large enough to [illegible] everybody. You have no use [illegible] what's lacking.

Paints.
Rubber Paint $1.50 per gallon. The most durable in the world.
All kinds of paint.
Ready mixed paint in one pint cans.

Harness Dep't.
Frank Miller's Harness Oil, Pts. 30 cents, Qts. 50 cents.
Frank Miller's Carriage [illegible] Dressing.
Wool Harness covering.
Rapid Harness Menders.
Horse Clippers—everything.

Dairy Outfits.
Churns of all sizes.
All the tinware that's needed.
Butter paddles, butter prints, etc. Nothing omitted.

Cross Cut Saws.
The Dimonds, warranted to [illegible] more work in the same time [illegible] do it easier than any other known. We are sole a[illegible]

Canning Outfits
Fruit presses, preserving kettles, cherry stoners, etc.

Table Outfits.
Glassware of every description. Knives and Forks and Sp[illegible] Silver plated ware. A[illegible] seems without limit.

You can buy by mail as well as in person from the [illegible] in McKean county.

L. EMERY, JR., & CO,
BRADFORD, PA.

SEPTEMBER RACES
AT THE
Bradford Driving Park,
BRADFORD, PA.
September 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1892.

PURSES, $4,100.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 6.
1—3:00 Class, Trotting $400
2—2:27 Class, Pacing 400
3—Half mile and repeat, Running 300

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 7.
4—2:40 Class, Trotting $400
5—2:25 Class, Pacing 400
6—Five-eighths of a mile and repeat Running 300

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 8.
7—2:32 Class, Trotting
8—2:27 Class, Trotting
9—Half mile and repeat, Running

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 9.
10—Free-for-all, Trotting
11—2:45 Class, Pacing
12—Five-eighths of a mile and repeat, Running.

National Trotting Association rules.
Trotting and pacing entries close August 29.
Running entries close at six p. m. the day preceding the race.
Entrance fee 5 per cent., with 5 per cent. additional from winners.
Division of money, 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.
Five to enter and four to start.

A BIG MEETING ASSURED
RUNNING RACES EVERY DAY.
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION
AND
PARACHUTE JUMP
Each day, under the direction of Mr. J. M. Fogleson, of Shelby, Ohio.

Music by the Emery Band, Prof. P. N. Black, Director.
Elegant restaurant on the grounds. Excursion rates on all railroads.
Frequent trains to and from the Union Depot and Grounds.

Admission 50c. Children Under 12, 25c. Grand Stand, 25c.
Four-Day Tickets, $1.50.

A. C. HAWKINS, President.
F. H. CHAPMAN, Vice-President.
W. R. WEAVER, Secretary.
C. C. MELVIN, Treasurer.

McKean County Miner

Smethport, Pa., Aug. 12, 1892.

AL AND GENERAL.

County Committee Meeting

[illegible] of the Republican County Committee [illegible] at the St. James Hotel, Bradford, [illegible] day, Aug 13th, at 1 o'clock p. m. [illegible] of importance will be transacted and [illegible] attendance of the Committee is desired.
L. Newman,
Chairman.

[illegible] Minstrels, [illegible] opera house, [illegible] Saturday, September 10th.

[illegible] apple crop is now about due [illegible] and progress produce [illegible]

[illegible] this section, it is said [illegible]

[illegible] like the weather [illegible] it will take care of itself.

[illegible] is a fair and races will be [illegible] Smethport, September [illegible]

Thompson and Ducloe, the versatile [illegible] with [illegible] Minstrels [illegible]

Don't spend your vacation in such a [illegible] that you will need a rest after [illegible]

A straw hat and a linen duster have [illegible] worn for [illegible] years by a citizen of [illegible]

[illegible] are being started all over [illegible] country. Bradford is the latest [illegible] in this section.

The hay crop in this county is said [illegible] and has been harvested in [illegible] excellent condition.

Frank [illegible] residence on [illegible] is being made very attractive by [illegible] of a fresh coat of paint.

[illegible] no unusual thing for a vessel [illegible] between Japan and San Francisco [illegible] single item of [illegible]

[illegible] W. F. [illegible] of Owego, N. Y. [illegible] the pulpit of the Baptist [illegible] Sabbath, Aug 14th, morning [illegible]

[illegible] Wedding [illegible] the M. E. Church will [illegible]

[illegible] building on Water [illegible] which will be used as a [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] have caught [illegible] a game of ball at East Smethport [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] to examine the [illegible] of voters posted at their voting [illegible] and if they find they are not [illegible] go to the assessor and be [illegible] This must be done sixty days [illegible] the second Tuesday in Novem[illegible]

The B. R. & P. R. R. will run a [illegible] rate excursion to Niagara Falls and [illegible] on Tuesday, August [illegible] leaving Bradford [illegible] p. m. [illegible] Niagara Falls [illegible] good for [illegible] days [illegible] round [illegible]

[illegible] says [illegible] in Oregon they have just discovered [illegible] prints three feet long supposed [illegible] belong to a lost race. [illegible] a race of people that made footprints [illegible] feet long could ever get lost.

At last the colorado potato bug has [illegible] A new variety of birds, [illegible] English robins [illegible] have made their appearance in Del[illegible] county, New York, who eat the [illegible] bugs with avidity. [illegible] the potato vines [illegible] Record.

[illegible] Knights [illegible] will run an excursion [illegible] the B. R. & P. railroad to Ontario [illegible] to-morrow, leaving Mt. Jewett at [illegible] and Bradford at [illegible] p. m. [illegible] for the round trip from either [illegible] and tickets will be good to [illegible] on any train leaving Rochester on [illegible]

[illegible] exchange says that an amend[illegible] pension laws provides that any [illegible] enlisted man who served ninety [illegible] who has died or who shall hereafter [illegible] leaving a widow without the [illegible] support or minor children the widow [illegible] have a pension of eight dollars per [illegible] without proving his death the [illegible] of service.

The early hours of Friday morning [illegible] were made exciting by the runaway [illegible] the team attached to William [illegible] wagon. Through the Main [illegible] dashed the horses, [illegible] defying every effort to stop their [illegible] and came to a stop of their [illegible] accord, without damage, in front of [illegible] Hopkins's store.

The new horse disease which has [illegible] raging in various parts of the State [illegible] time has struck this locality. [illegible] the lower portion of the legs to [illegible] keeps the horse from eating [illegible] and in some cases as the dis[illegible] they become crazed and [illegible] [illegible] Coudersport Enterprise.

[illegible] the ruling of the Supreme [illegible] the matter of Westfield borough [illegible] commissioners of Tioga coun[illegible] approaches to all county bridges, [illegible] specially agreed to the contrary [illegible] built by the county. This [illegible] the Supreme Court sustains Judge [illegible] and is of considerable [illegible] borough and townships in [illegible] or more county bridges are lo[illegible]

[illegible] a tree-destroying insect, known [illegible] moth, has made its appear[illegible] this section, and hundreds of [illegible] be found on maple trees of [illegible] seem to be particularly fond. [illegible] examination of the full-fledged [illegible] a microscope they present [illegible] appearance of a tiny dove. They [illegible] around the limbs of the tree and [illegible] way through the bark, not [illegible] there but going deep into the [illegible] wood, which kills the tree.

—The State Department has prepared and printed a large number of pamphlets containing a digest of the new ballot law of the State. It gives under separate heads the duties of the State officers interested in the holding of the elections, from governor down to the election officers. The rights and duties of voters is clearly explained. Every election officer in the state is entitled to one and should apply to the county commissioners for it without delay.

—The new oil pipe line which passes through the northern ranges of townships in this county, will embrace two pipes, larger seven inches in diameter, for crude and the smaller five inches, for refined oil. Ex-Senator Lewis Emery is the chief promoter of the enterprise, which, when completed will represent an outlay for right of way, pipe, telegraph line, pumping stations, etc. of [illegible] It is proposed if possible to complete the line before snow flies. [illegible]

Among the society events in our beautiful town which have occurred this season perhaps the most delightful was the tea given by Mrs. Henry Hamlin on Tuesday evening of last week at her elegant home on Main street, on which occasion an opportunity was given the many friends of Miss [illegible] to enjoy her charming society for an hour. Miss [illegible] is spending her summer vacation in Smethport her old home, much to her own enjoyment as well as those of her numerous admirers.

Repairs are being made in the Smethport graded school and academy buildings preparatory to the opening on Tuesday, September [illegible] The [illegible] rooms [illegible] newly [illegible] and plastered. The faculty for the coming year will be the same as last with the exception that Mr. [illegible] will be [illegible] Miss Mary Brennan, daughter [illegible] of this place. Prof. [illegible] will himself [illegible] teach the languages and all the higher branches, a task for which he is amply qualified.

The Baptist church was literally packed on Sunday evening last, the occasion being the farewell service by the Rev. [illegible] Jeffrey [illegible] The sermon was listened to with [illegible] interest and at its close many [illegible] expressed their [illegible] at his departure from amongst [illegible] Mr. Jeffrey has the [illegible] that [illegible] his future [illegible] He will leave the latter part of the week for the home of his wife's parents at [illegible] N. Y. [illegible] Mrs. Jeffrey [illegible]

A Fair Reply to a Lender

[illegible]

Obituary.

Daniel Gallup, a prominent and highly respected citizen of Norwich township, died at the home of his son Nathaniel, in that township on Monday morning last, aged 75 years.

Mr. Gallup was a son of [illegible] Gallup, one of the first settlers of Norwich township. A colony of some half dozen families moved into this county from Chenango county, N. Y., in 18[illegible] and settled in the Potato Creek valley. Among these settlers was Nathaniel [illegible] Gallup. He was the father of nine boys all of whom grew to manhood in that valley and became thoroughly respected citizens of the county. One of the nine was Daniel Gallup who died on Monday last. The deceased was born early in the year 181[illegible] About the year 184[illegible] he married Lucina Dennison, the result of that union being two sons, Nathaniel C., a resident of Norwich township, and Wm. [illegible] Gallup, the well known merchant of this place. In the year 18[illegible] Mrs. Gallup died and a few years after Mr. Gallup married Clara [illegible] Moore, who lived until two years ago. Since her death the deceased has resided with his son Nathaniel about a mile above Colegrove. Mr. Gallup was an industrious, honorable citizen and no man stood higher in the estimation of his neighbors than did he. The funeral services were held at the residence of his son Nathaniel on Tuesday afternoon and were conducted by Rev. Leach of Hinsdale, N. Y., assisted by Rev. Mynard, of Colegrove. The remains were interred in the Colegrove cemetery.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box of Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold at Frank R. Foster's Drug Store.

PERSONAL MENTION.

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would notify us by [illegible] a notice at this office.

Sheridan Gorton, Jr., is visiting friends in Friendship, N. Y.

Miss Belle Wright, of Eldred, is the guest of Miss Tavia Ranger.

W. F. Thamm, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the guest of his brother, Emil Thamm, of Mechanic street.

Charles Odell came up from Olean last Saturday evening last and spent Sunday with Smethport friends.

J. C. McKeona, the ever genial Superintendent of the B., B. & K. R. R., was over from Bradford Monday.

R. F. Wright, the genial host of the Wright House, Smethport, was calling on Port Allegany friends last Tuesday.—*Reporter.*

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Heath and children, of Smethport, visited in Eldred last Sunday, at the home of H. G. Heath.—*Eldred Eagle.*

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wright and daughters, Ellis, Lena and Lide, F. O. Wright and Mrs. Sheridan Gorton drove over to Bradford Monday.

Will Dean, a very graceful rider, made a run on his wheel from Olean last Sunday to visit friends in this section, making a short stay in Smethport.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Grubb, of this place, and Mrs. B. K. Grubb, of Chicago, made Bradford a visit last Saturday.

J. W. Baker, of the Kane *Republican*, and wife, were in town Monday night, on their return from Olean, where Mrs. Baker had been visiting relatives for a few days past.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Wilson and wife of Smethport were in Port Allegany last week, the guest of her brother, Mark Wright. Mrs. Wilson [illegible] home in Muncy, Pa.

J. A. [illegible] Karnosky and [illegible] Koenig, cyclists of Kane, made a run to Smethport on Sunday last, arriving here at [illegible] having made the run in about three hours and [illegible] minutes [illegible] Pretty good time [illegible]

[illegible] W. F. Peterson, [illegible] and others of the Port Allegany cycling club [illegible] Smethport Sunday morning [illegible] Mt. Jewett. On the [illegible] the wheelmen lost a [illegible] [illegible] Smethport [illegible]

Last Grand Low Rate Excursion of the Season to the Thousand Islands.

The W. N. Y. & P. R. R. [illegible] Thursday, August 25 [illegible] for the round trip [illegible] W. N. Y. & P. R. R. [illegible] to [illegible] Clayton [illegible] the Thousand Islands [illegible] The party will arrive at Alexandria Bay Wednesday morning in time for breakfast, from which point connections [illegible] steamers [illegible] Special hotel rates have been secured [illegible] party at [illegible] per day. Good rooms [illegible] had at [illegible] per day.

Special sleeping car [illegible] will be provided for the party [illegible] [illegible] W. N. Y. & P. R. R. [illegible] Excursion Agent [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] possible.

This excursion [illegible] popular [illegible] Mr. [illegible] accompanies the party through to the Islands and arranges all details for those who wish. Do not miss this grand low rate excursion to one of America's greatest summer resorts. You will not have an opportunity of spending a short vacation more pleasantly [illegible]

Base Ball

After meeting with three [illegible] defeats the Smethports scored their first victory at Hamlin Park on Saturday [illegible] in the finest game of the [illegible] their opponents being the [illegible] The playing of the Smethports was like clock work and [illegible] [illegible] home plate [illegible] The pitching of both Hall and [illegible] was very effective, the support of the former being perfect, the Smethports playing without an error, while that of the latter was very poor, seven of the eight runs having been made on errors. Below we append the score.

[illegible]

Total

[illegible]

Total

[illegible] Two base hits, [illegible] Umpire, Mr. John Clark. Time of game [illegible]

Kane-Smethport.

Reasonable comments on the merits of Smethport ball playing are unobjectionable even when they emanate from a denuded undergraduate of a college. But when the natural born dunghill sheaver assumes the role of a newspaper writer and attempts to criticise a town of Smethport's industrial calibre and social status, it is time to bury him. On a barren mountain top in this county, where such a thing as a well-kept lawn is unknown, and where the sun beats down with an equinoctial fervor on a few improvised houses which constitute the borough of Kane, dwells an individual of the above description. He, with a number of other sun burnt baseball cranks, came to the county seat last Saturday to win some laurels. Not agreeing with one or two decisions of umpire Kerns, he sought vengeance by a description of our town in the columns of a sheet known as the *Leader*, calling beautiful lawns weeds, plots, etc. As Smethport's reputation for beauty is well established in this part of the country, it will no doubt survive the criticism.

THE COUNTY.

Interesting News From Various Localities Picked up by Our Regular Correspondents.

KANE.

J. W. Wrigley has his new store room nearly completed.

C. E. Craven, the photographer, is in Denver, Col., this week.

Extensive improvements are being made at the Glass Works.

J. W. Baker, of the *Republican*, returned on Tuesday from Olean.

Dick Donovan and wife are in Buffalo, having gone there on Tuesday last.

Levi Huff is still at the hospital undergoing treatment for inflammatory rheumatism.

Drs Evans and Thomas L. Kane, left on last Friday for Denver, Col.; they will be absent this week.

Mrs. B. K. Jacobson and children, are visiting her parents in Lock Haven and go from there to the sea shore.

County Auditor J. O. Lablel had some of the finest apples (product from his farm) in town that we have seen this season.

J. H. Greeve with a force of men is putting the scaffolding up to repair the damage done to the steeple of the M. E. Church by lightning several weeks ago.

Holmes Frassell was brought from Kushequa to the hospital on Saturday, having a bad cut in the knee. He is improving nicely under the treatment of Miss Hays.

C. H. Kemp wishes to be put on record as not being an aspirant for the Presidency of the Kane Board of Trade, he not having the gift of gab that is required and it does not pay as well as keeping hotel.

The Marionville Base Ball Club play Kane on Tuesday and will be an easy victory for the home nine. On Wednesday the College Club of Meadville will suffer an inglorious defeat on the Association grounds, at the hands of the Kane nine.

C. F. Goodwin says great injustice is being done Mr. Carlson, late Postmaster at Kinzua, Elk county, by the article in the Kane *Republican*. Mr. Goodwin claims it was one of the best conducted offices in this locality and that the office was not discontinued for mismanagement on the part of the postmaster.

A good woman dead. Aunt Sarah, wife of Robt. Campbell, who died Monday the 1st inst., will be held in loving remembrance by her many friends in Kane and vicinity. She had been a resident of Kane since Dec. 23d, 1871, being in the 79th year at the time of her death. She was born in Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pa., September 26th, 1813. Her maiden name was Hamlin. She moved to Kinzua, Warren county, at the age of six years, 73 years ago, with her parents, where she was married to Robt. Campbell who survives her on the 11th of May 1832 by the Rev. Jesse Johnson. She was the mother of eleven children, seven of whom are living. At the age of 14 she became deeply impressed with religious truth and made public profession of religion and joined the M. E. Church, of which she continued a constant member to the time of her death. She was a true wife and a loving mother. She was interested and active in various departments of church work. The funeral was held at the family residence on Dawson street, where Rev. Earl Noll preached a beautiful and impressive sermon, paying a glowing tribute to this christian lady, after which a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends followed her remains to the new Union Cemetery where she was laid to rest to await the resurrection morn.

As neither of the Kane papers published the [illegible] testimony of J. L. Minnely, will [illegible] J. L. Minnely came to Kane on Saturday from camp Reiner with two friends. Rummaged about town from 11 a. m. till about [illegible] taking only beer and mild [illegible] At [illegible] I went to the doctor's [illegible] and asked him for a prescription for a pint of whiskey, saying I am tired and had seven miles to walk. The doctor gave the requested prescription which I took, asking the doctor what was the charge, he said nothing [illegible] I took the [illegible] before the druggist who was too [illegible] The boy seeing the prescription lying on the counter took it up without a word and [illegible] bottle, and filled from a pint bottle and gave it to me charging seventy-five cents for the job. I came out and passed my companions, each taking several drinks and parted. I seen some [illegible] and boarded the train as it was about to leave, and was carried [illegible] before I realized my position. [illegible] set me off at Sergeant. Here I began to feel myself intoxicated from the whiskey I had [illegible] tasted very pungent and bad, got [illegible] with a man in front of the store [illegible] I remember no more until waked at [illegible] lying on the ground not far from the [illegible] works, suffering agony. I called [illegible] before I was heard, then a [illegible] came and took me into the [illegible] where although everything was done to [illegible] I continued to suffer [illegible] in the [illegible] of the stomach. I was removed to the hospital at Kane. [illegible] the [illegible] drug store was the [illegible]

PORT ALLEGANY.

[illegible]

[illegible] of Liberty, was in town last Saturday.

[illegible] spent Sunday with friends in [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Wells, is spending the week in Buffalo.

Mrs. William Smith [illegible] friends in Buffalo this week.

Miss Louise [illegible] spent Sunday with [illegible] in Austin.

[illegible] Hamilton made a business trip to [illegible] last Saturday.

[illegible] in Olean last Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. [illegible] A. Larrabee has been visiting out of town the past few days.

Charles Kernan, of Michigan, spent a few days in this town this week.

Frank Keating, of Buffalo, is in town this week looking after his interests at the tannery.

Fred Larrabee spent Sunday at his home in Roulette, visiting his parents and his best of kin.

Mrs. E. P. [illegible] entertained her Sunday school class at her home on Saturday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. Tim McCarty, of Wellsville, N. Y., are spending a few days with their mother in this place.

[illegible] Hall went to [illegible] last Monday where he will superintend a planing machine in Stout & Holden's large saw mill.

Charles Taylor, formerly of Turtle Point, now of Washington, D. C., was in town shaking hands with friends last Saturday.

Chet Bailey went to Eldred last Friday evening, he wanted to see that the young lady ball players reached there safely.

Dr. W. W. Rina returned from Niagara Falls last Thursday evening where he had been attending the meeting of the Dental Association.

[illegible] Camp is the proprietor of a brand new horse and carriage, at least the carriage is new, the horse may possibly be twenty years old.

J. H. Chapman, of Jackson, Ohio, was in town the first of the week looking after the Benson estate in this borough. Mr. Benson made a good selection in choosing Mr. Chapman as the executor of his will.

A large crowd of people went to the fair grounds in this place to witness a game of base ball between a club of young ladies and a picked up club from the borough. [illegible] not know where the young ladies belong but they could not play ball and their parents should be looking after them, if they have any interest in them. The whole thing went to extreme for decency. The game stood twenty-five to five in favor of the boys. A large number of old men from town and out of town attended the game and nearly all put up money on the girls and they lost, but what of that, the show was well worth the money.

MT. ALTON.

Miss Ollie Graff, of Bradford, is visiting friends in town.

Miss Lettie Little, of Meadville, has been visiting at the Botts House.

Miss Minnie Leonard, of Washington, Pa., is visiting her many friends in this section.

Mr. Sheban, of Wellsville, N. Y., has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Miller, the past week.

Mrs. Frank Nelson and Miss Anna Larson of Lewis, Pa., visited friends in this place last Thursday.

There being no preaching here Sunday evening a number our people drove to Lafayette to church.

Mr. Barber who has been living out on the Kinzua Tract, has moved his family into the Carey house.

C. H. Graff is making some changes about the altar in the Catholic Church which will be a decided improvement.

Thos. Lynch has his new house enclosed and it will soon be ready to move in. It will be remembered this gentleman and wife lost most of their worldly possessions by their house burning up last winter.

Quite a little excitement was in our quiet village last Friday over the report that Rev. Hass had been drowned in Silver Lake. We do not know from what it originated but are glad it is without foundation.

We think there are some of the best hearted railroad men in the country to be found on the trains that run through here. We judge them by their stopping their trains and driving cattle from the track, rather than run over the animals.

Mr. Buchanan has moved his family from the Lafayette parsonage into the house lately vacated by Mr. Fox. We do not know who is to occupy the parsonage, but a few dry goods boxes have been placed in it to hold possession, and no doubt future developments will tell who the occupants will be.

The I. O. O. F. and Rebecca Lodge are talking of a picnic in the near future, the only variation in the programme usually followed is that they will erect a barn the same day to be used by members who drive here to attend the lodge and are put to so much inconvenience to find places for their horses. By this plan they think they can get a barn built especially as some of the sisters have said they would surpass the brothers in shingling, but we think if they get one of their dinners or suppers for which they are famous, the brothers will be willing for them to keep their airy neighbors on "Terra Firma."

RIXFORD.

Jack Kennedy is home from Sistersville on a visit to his family.

Minnie Hanna has gone to Chautauqua for a two weeks outing.

Rev. John White, of Allentown, N. Y., spent several days in town last week.

Mr. F. J. Newton's jolly bookkeeper, R. F. McClure, is away on his annual vacation.

Mrs. Kerrick's mother is lying dangerously ill. No hope of her recovery is entertained.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Barton were made happy last Saturday by the addition of a little daughter to their family circle.

Mrs. S. M. Love accompanied her sister, Mrs. Roberts, of Aurora, Ill., to Mercer county on Monday to visit relatives.

Frank Newton has greatly improved the appearance of his grounds by the removal of his old barn. He is putting up one near his store.

The friends of Mrs. E. E. McQuiston gave that lady a surprise on the evening of her birthday last Monday. About thirty guests were present. Refreshments were served after which Mr. Isaac Sike in a happy speech presented Mrs. McQuiston with a silk umbrella and linen table cloth as slight tokens of the regard of those present.

CERES.

Miss Carrie Call and Miss Florence Nicholson visited in Olean Friday.

Miss Lizzie Smithe, of Olean, visited her many friends here Saturday.

Miss Jennie Smith, who has been quite ill for the past week is recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tyler, of Portville, were calling on friends in Ceres, Sunday.

The concert given by the C. E. Friday evening was of a high musical caste, and proved a financial success also.

W. H. Smith, of Allentown, N. Y., accompanied by Miss Florence Phipps, of Buffalo, are visiting Mrs. Amelia Holly.

The teachers are hired for the Empero school for the ensuing year. Mrs. Kelley, of Mansfield, Pa., and Miss Harris, of Franklinville, N. Y.

The Misses Mable and Katie Danforth returned to their home in this place Monday, after a week's visit with Mrs. Wheeler in Eldred.

Mrs. Snyder, accompanied by her granddaughter, Miss Harris, of Franklinville, N. Y., returned to her home in Cuba, Friday morning, after a week's visit at this place.

Mrs. C. A. Warner and daughter, Leona, Mrs. H. A. Place and son, Merle, Mrs. L. J. Austin, Miss Flora Trumble went to Cuba Tuesday to attend the Prohibition camp meeting.

COLEGROVE.

John Crumlise returned home from Jamestown last week.

Mark Chatten, of Smethport, visited the family of W. W. Wilcox last Sunday.

The proceeds of the festival was still more than was stated last week; Rev. Mr. Mynard received $32.

Mrs. D. D. Comes, of Keating township, and Mrs. Millie Smith, of Honesdale, were visiting Mrs. Lena Dellaso on Tuesday.

The people are much pleased to see the work going forward on the Crosby bridge, as the driving over the tram-road bridge seems difficult.

Miss Sybil McMillan, the teacher who has taught the two former terms at Crosby is engaged to teach the same school the coming term.

Mr. Flower is enjoying a two weeks vacation at present. The U. P. L. Co. are very generous to their employees and give them a vacation annually.

M. L. Bartlet is building a house for Geo. A. White on his land below the home of August Egbert. Mr. White intends placing a building on his farm and rent it in the near future.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN

Items of Interest Gathered from Various Sources by the Man With the Shears.

Try one of Keefe's Milk shakes.

The diameter of Mars is 4,400 miles.

Highest market prices paid for wool by W. D. Gallup.

Belgium is declared to be the most intemperate country in Europe.

Meal served at all hours at D. F. Keefes.

A man in Kentucky has been struck by lightning four times and is still alive.

A full line of canned goods at Keefes.

For fruit jars go to G. W. Williams & Son. All sizes in stock.

A pet rattlesnake in Florida committed suicide by biting itself in the neck.

Ice cream every evening at D. F. Keefes.

The best dinner in Smethport for 25 cents at D. F. Keefes.

For fine tobacco, cigars, etc. go to Emil Thamm's.

There are still over 8000 widows of veterans of the war of 1812 on the pension rolls.

Buy the Rawson mower. It is the best in the world. At Sprague's hardware store.

Sherwin-Williams paint, ever color and shade at Sprague's hardware store. This is the finest paint on the market and is sold on a positive guarantee.

Smoke the Chinook, 5 cent cigar. It is the best. Howard Wilson has them.

A fine line of confectionary, tobacco and cigars just received at Howard F. Wilsons, at the novelty restaurant. All fresh and new. No old ones.

Mr. John Carpenter of Goodland, Ind., says "I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, for diarrhœa and severe cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels with the best results. In the worst cases I had to give more than the third dose to effect a cure. In most cases one will do. Besides it's other good qualities it is pleasant to take. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by A. B. Armstrong, Druggist.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeny, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, and swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Druggist, Smethport.

During the epidemic of flux in this county last summer I had hard work to keep a supply of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy on hand. People often came ten or twelve miles in the night for a bottle of the remedy. I have been selling patent medicines for the past ten years and find that it has given better satisfaction in cases of diarrhœa and flux than any other medicine I have handled.—J. H. Bedham, Druggist, Golconde, Pope Co., Ill. Over five hundred of this remedy were sold in that county during the epidemic referred to. It was a perfect success and was the only remedy that did cure the worst cases. Dozens of persons there will certify that it saved their lives. In four other epidemics of bowel complaint this remedy has been equally successful. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by A. B. Armstrong, Druggist.

TWO HARVEST EXCURSIONS

Via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y on Tuesday, August 30th, and September 27th 1892.

Where the grasses are kissed by the wandering breeze,
And the fields are rich with the golden grain,
Where the schooner ploughs through the prairie seas,
To its destined port on the western plain.
We're babes may never be sought in vain,
And hope is the thriftiest plant that grows,
Where man may ever his rights maintain,
And land is as free as the wind that blows.

For further particulars apply to the nearest Ticket Agent, or address John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 486 Williams Street, Williamsport Pa.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever, corns and skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Frank R. Foster, Druggist.

POSITIONS—
Book keeping,
Shorthand,
Telegraph,
Typewriting.
For young men
who qualify at
WESTBROOK COLLEGE, OLEAN, N. Y.

Lane's Family Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. Most people need to use it.

GLEASON & LEMMLER

Dealers in and Manufacturers of

HARNESS
OF EVERY STYLE
AND CHARACTER

Which they will sell at the

LOWEST RATES.

They also keep a full supply of

Saddles, Blankets;
Whips, Etc.

Also a large and complete invoice of

TRUNKS & VALISES

Which they propose to sell at manufacturer prices. Call and examine our stock and prices and become satisfied that it is a waste of time to look elsewhere for goods we sell. We are selling our goods as low as any house west of New York for quality.

GLEASON & LEMMLER.

Smethport, Pa. March 13, 1886

CREEPING MALARIA.

Insidious and Stealthy in Its Approach.

Deadly and Unyielding in Its Grasp.

Extracts from a Lecture at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, by Dr. S. B. Hartman.

Reported for the Press.

The onset of malaria is often so very insidious that it is quite difficult to detect the nature of it and after it has fastened itself thoroughly in the system. Malaria will often pester a person for months without making him sick abed, but making him generally miserable—creeping rigors, coated tongue, appetite changeable, and many indescribable sensations of genuinely disagreeable kinds. Chills and hot flashes of every irregular duration and recurrence come and go without seeming cause. The hands and feet are usually cold and clammy, and the general tendency is to dryness and coldness of the skin of the whole body.

Among the symptoms to which this class of patients are liable, but not always present, may be mentioned neuralgic headache, nervous chills, hysteria, sinking or faint spells, distressing palpitation of the heart, defective eyesight, total inability to read, write, or do any business, urine abundant, without color, and loss of flesh. Melancholy feeling, a discouraged, listless state of mind, mental depression and confusion of the mind, surely in the presence of malaria. This form is called malarial biliousness. For this "walking malaria," which neither puts one to bed nor allows him to work or study, Pe-ru-na should be taken as directed on the bottle. A course of Pe-ru-na will entirely cleanse the system of every partical of the malarial poison. Therefore, if you have any kind of bad feeling which you attribute to malaria, by all means follow this treatment. It at once restores the appetite, clears the befogged senses, and brings back the hopeful state of mind which malaria is sure to destroy. A thorough use of it will convince you of its wonderful power in all such cases. Pe-ru-na can be relied on to cure these cases and restore to perfect health as speedily as the chronic nature of the difficulty will allow. Should constipation exist at the same time Man-a-lin should be added. The Pe-ru-na tones up the nervous system and enriches the blood, giving strength and vitality, while Man-a-lin restores the activity of the excretory glands, enabling the system to rid itself of accumulated poison, bring back to this most unfortunate class of invalids the flush and good feeling of perfect health. Directions for use accompany each bottle.

For a complete treatise on malaria, chills and fever and fever and ague, send for The Family Physician No. 1. Sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once.

WESTBROOK
Com'l College
FALL SESSION
SEPT. 5.
92 Catalogue
now ready.
E. D. WESTBROOK, OLEAN, N. Y.

KEYSTONE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

DU BOIS, PENNA.

Falls Creek,

The Coming Industrial Centre of Western Pennsylvania.

Choice lots, 50x150 feet, eligibly situated for their business or residence purposes. Alleys in the rear of all lots. No reservations. Clear titles. No undermining. Five railroads. Stone quarries. Natural gas. Pure water. Glass Sand. Tanneries. Planing mills. Saw mills. Shingle mills.

HEMLOCK TIMBER AND BARK.—1,000 acre tract of standing hemlock. Situated in Forest county, 3 miles from rail, 4 miles from river. Eighteen million feet of hemlock and 12,000 cords of bark. Twelve years in which to clear. Price reasonable.

DuBois properties always in our hands.

Property sold on commission. No sale no pay.
Correspondence solicited.
Connected by telephone.
CHAS. F. BURNHAM,
Long & Brady Building, DuBois, Pa.

Edinboro State Normal School

Fall Term Opens September 5, 1892.

Now is the time to engage rooms. Applications are being received every day. Over forty applicants for senior class of 1892.

The school has been fully equipped, every teacher a teacher of experience. Edinboro is the place to prepare for teaching both professionally and intellectually.

One term spent in Edinboro means an increased salary to the young teacher. A student can have our unexcelled advantages this fall term at an outlay of only $50. Personal solicitation solicited. Address
MARTIN G. BENEDICT,
Principal.
4t.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

THE GREAT CHANCE TO BUY CHEAP,

Clearing Sale of Summer Goods at the Bazaar.

After a Busy Season What we Intend to do.

The great worth-giving for the money stamps this as the greatest, most advantageous, most surprising sale to the buyer ever attempted in Bradford.

You can't afford to miss it. At this great sale will be found bargains in every department in the entire store. All new this season's goods. By all means make it a point to visit our store during this sale. Commencing to-day we sell

A lot of 7 cent prints at 4 cents a yard.
Best indigo blue prints at 6½ cents a yard.
Good dress ginghams, only 10 cent kind, at 8 cents a yard.
15 pieces challies, yard wide, 10 cents a yard.
Pineapple tissues and Pongees that have sold at 12½ and 15 at only 9 cents a yard.

MUSLINS.

Two bales yard wide unbleached cotton, regular 6 cent grade, at 4½ cents a yard. Our 9 cent grade, the best, at 6½ cents.

One case bleached cotton, yard wide, marked from 6 to 5 cents a yard.

Ten pieces ticking at 7 cents a yard.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

Three pieces table linen marked from 35 to 25 cents a yard.

Five pieces cream damask marked from 46 to 37½ cents a yard.

Look at our qualities of table linen we now sell at 38, 44 and 56 cents a yard.

Napkins, now at 50, 65 and 75 cents. Large dinner napkins at 98 cents, were $1.25.

SILKS.

Here's a corker:—

Printed India and China silks that we have sold hundreds of patterns at 65 and 75 cents a yard. We have marked these at 39 cents a yard. Don't wait too long for these; they may be picked up quickly. Our $1 grade to be closed out at 65 cents.

The best black failles in the city. Now $1 a yard, regular price $1.35. Look at it.

Call as early as possible. Better selections, better attention to all. Bring this advertisement with you as you can expect everything just as advertised.

THE BAZAAR,

J. ELOSKEY.

Dry Goods, Cloaks and Draperies.

One Price. Bradford, Pa.

W. W. Ball's Sons,

Will place on sale from August 1st to 20th

$15,000.00 worth of Boots Shoes & Clothing at ⅓ off.

$18,00 Dress Suits at $12.00
$15,00 Suits at $10.00
$9.00 Suits at $6.00

Children's suits an endless variety at very low figures From $1.00 up.

Ladies' fine hand turned shoes worth $4.00 for $3.00

Ladies' fine hand turned shoes worth $3.00 for $2.38

Rubber boots, first quality, $1.98

Be sure and take advantage of this sale.

Remember the date

AUGUST 1ST, TO 20TH.

Dealers in cut rate Rail Road and Steamship Tickets.

W. W. BALL'S SONS,

152 Union Street.

TELEPHONE 11. OLEAN, N. Y.

IN ESTATE OF FRANK MULLIGAN, DEceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of McKean county to distribute the funds in the hands of C. V. Gillis, administrator of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Smethport, on Saturday, September 3, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place all persons interested can present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
ROBERT H. ROSE,
Auditor.

W. H. WHITE,

GRADUATE OPTICIAN, will be at Dr. R. L. McCoy's office, in the I. O. O. F. building,

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, AUGUST 12 and 13 1892

Eyes examined free and spectacles scientifically fitted.

For Sale.

A pair of heavy oxen will be sold at a moderate price, on 6 or 9 months time, for good paper if desired. Apply to James Dennison, on farm near East Smethport.

Strayed.

Came to my premises on Newell Creek, July 4th, a large black horse with ringbone on his right hind foot. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.
JAMES HOOLEY,
Hartwell, Pa.
July 13, 1892.

To the Public of Smethport and Vicinity.

I wish to announce to you that I have on hand a fine and complete line of Men and Boys Clothing, Gents Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Trunks and Valises which I shall offer at a sacrifice price

For the next 30 Days,

on Account of removal.

Never in the history of the Clothing trade have such bargains been offered as I will give for the next 30 Days. In Gents furnishing we defy competion. Call and examine our Goods and Prices.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

Thanking you all for your past patronage and continuance of the same.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

I will remove to the old Abbey Building between Greeley's and Moses Buildings, September 1st, 1892.

M. SPIEGEL,

"THE LIVE CLOTHIER,"

Reilly Building, Smethport, Pa.

Ely's Cream Balm For

CATARRH

THE POSITIVE CURE.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

SEE HERE!

Greater bargains than ever. In all classes of goods desired by the average buyers. My Store is headquarters for special bargains in Shoes for the

NEXT FEW WEEKS!

I am trying to reduce stock in this particular line to make room for new and fresh goods which are now arriving and being marked lower than the same goods were ever offered in this market.

Come and See for Yourself.

It's cash that's cutting prices. By selling for cash I have no bad debts to make up on my customers, each and every one can buy at the same price.

No Two Price House Here,

I have just received a very attractive and cheap line of wash goods in the latest designs, they are a genuine bargain.

My line of groceries is complete in every respect and first-class. Try the Emporium Flour, you who have not done so. It's the best in town for the money.

Don't Forget the Drive

In Shoes I am offering for a few days. To reduce stock and to get the price of course.

Thanking the public for past patronage and asking a continuance of the same, I remain

Respectfully,

D. C. YOUNG,

Smethport, Pa., Jan., 1892. Cor Main and Union Sts.

STICKNEY, RITCHEY & CO.

HEADQUARTERS

— FOR —

GENERAL :: MERCHANDISE!

The Dry Goods department has again been replenished with all the latest novelties. Call and see the stock

The Boot and Shoe Department

Is filled with the most desirable and stylish goods we can procure.

Just received another shipment of Reynold's shoes. One look will convince you they are all right.

Gent's Furnishing Department

Has not been forgotten. It is filled with new styles of collars and ties. Fancy shirts, negligee shirts, imported hats, etc.

Carpet Department.

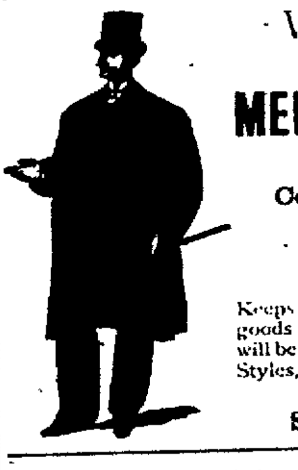
Just opened, another dozen pieces of the celebrated Lowell Carpets. They are the best. Every woman acknowledges this, and so do we, as our sales are double any previous year.

Do not forget that with every fifteen dollar purchase you make, you have sent to your home, free, a handsome crayon portrait of yourself or any friend.

Call and examine our stock.

STICKNEY, RITCHIE & CO.

Smethport, Pa., April 27, 1892



V. KLAPPENBACH,

MERCHANT :: TAILOR,

Cor. King and Fulton Sts.,

SMETHPORT, PA.,

Keeps an assortment of English and French goods on hand from which to select. Suits will be made up in the latest and most approved Styles, and entire

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DO YOU EVER EAT?

IF SO GO TO

G. W. WILLIAMS & SON,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Where you will always find a full stock of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

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McKEAN COUNTY MINER.

The Presidential Campaign of 1892 will without doubt be the most intensely interesting and exciting in the history of the United States, and country people will be extremely anxious to have all the general political news and discussions of the day as presented in a National Journal in addition to those supplied by their local paper.

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SHERIFF MACHINERY CO.,

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Read and Be Wise!

On and after April 1 [illegible] I will give every [illegible] of the following beautiful articles of Silverware free of charge:

Silver Plated Sugar Bowl	Silver Plate Pickle Dish
Silver Plated Butter Dish	Set Silver Plated Knives
Silver Plated Cream Pitcher	Set Silver Plated Forks
Silver Plated Spoon Holder	

And an article for each additional [illegible] for a period of from six months to one year, thus giving each [illegible] to secure a whole set of Silverware without costing them a penny. All goods are sold as cheap as the market will allow. Remember the place, corner of Mechanic and Mill streets.

P. D. HOPKINS,

Smethport, Pa., April 11, 1892.

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Furniture and Carpet Co.
SMETHPORT, PA.

A. Kelley, Manager.

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WE PAY FREIGHT

If you do not keep it
We think you will keep it.
It pleases everybody.
It is an *honest* piano.
It's the WING Piano.

You may have a preference for some other make. Still you are a reasoning creature and open to conviction, no doubt.

The question is too important to be settled without due thought. *Years* of satisfaction or of regret go with a piano. Does it *wear well?* The WING Piano does. "Look before you leap."

Whatever piano you buy, there are piano secrets you ought to know. Our *free* book tells them. Send a postal card for it. It may help you to buy a different piano. We take this risk. We also tell you the nearest dealer where you can *see* a WING Piano. It is worth *looking at*. So is the price. WING & SON, 245 Broadway, New York.

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SAFETY BICYCLE.

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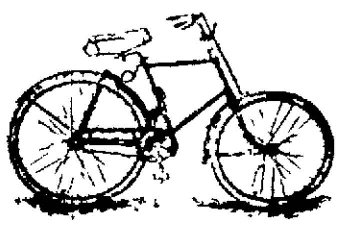

THE AMERICAN RAMBLER

is the wheel to buy every time. It is the strongest [illegible] most symmetrical in appearance [illegible] owing to the superior [illegible] frame, the most luxurious. They are simple in construction, and a cycle the owner can be proud of. Furnished with their own patent G. & J. [illegible] inch pneumatic tire, [illegible] inch inflated cushion tires.

It will be money in your pocket to investigate this popular bicycle before buying any other.

Purchasers taught to ride. Send for catalogue.

F. O. PIERCE, Agent,

SMETHPORT, PA.

OLD FATHER PETERS.

whether in a valley or on a hill, in a forest or a clearing, I could not tell. My father came back to us as cheery as ever, though I knew from my own condition how he must have felt. He told us that there was a vacant cabin at hand, and that Bradley thought it would be well to halt here till daylight.

Mother and I were so cold and stiff when we were lifted from our horses that we would have fallen had not the men held us up.

We were led into the cabin, and I supposed everything was so wet that it would be folly to think of a fire and impossible to start one, but in this I was mistaken. While mother and I sat on the saddles that had been carried in to furnish us with seats [illegible] produced his flint and steel [illegible] and tearing [illegible] bars from the [illegible] soon had a [illegible] fire. [illegible] was absolutely [illegible] The pile of ashes on the big hearth showed that the place had once been inhabited, but miserable though it was, I did not wonder that the soldiers had turned out such a wretched place.

Dick Bradley threw a few pickets [illegible] and although he was [illegible] of military methods, he arranged to relieve them every hour [illegible] relief. While this was being done the men [illegible] carried in logs to be used as fuel [illegible] seats, and then sat down, and soon the cabin was filled with steam and the smell of toasting flannel. As soon as the saddle blankets were sufficiently dry a bed was made for Mrs. Peters and her daughter.

But [illegible] Miss Peters [illegible] though thoroughly wearied sleep was [illegible] The whistling of the wind through the surrounding trees, the [illegible] of the rain on the [illegible] and the hoarse whispering of the men [illegible] kept mother and myself [illegible] till daylight [illegible]

When my father's watch told that daylight was [illegible] the men about the fire began [illegible] they had brought with them, and Dick Bradley and father went out [illegible] With the dawn [illegible] rain ceased and the wind died out. Mother and I left the cabin to look about us. We saw the horses standing with lowered heads and drooping hips at the chimney end of the cabin. We were in the midst of a forest seemingly on the top of a considerable hill. Down through the trees and in a direction we took to be the north we saw the red cut of a trail that looked like a fresh wound.

While we stood looking about us, we saw father and Bradley coming hurriedly back and evidently much excited. Father did not appear to be weary, but there was an anxious, pained look in his eyes such as we had not noticed since the day the meeting house was burned.

The pickets had reported suspicious men in the distance since daylight. These men were gathering along the line of the trail over which the fugitives must pass on their way to the north. They were in considerable force, and that they were not friendly was manifest from their actions.

The cabin might afford some shelter from a storm, but it was worse than useless as a place of defense. On a spur of this hill to the north and about a quarter of a mile from the cabin Bradley had [illegible] that morning [illegible] a place that offered advantages for defense. Without any excitement he told the men [illegible] about the cabin that there were strangers in sight and that a fight might be looked for before they could resume their journey.

The men seized their rifles, the horses were saddled, and as Mrs. Peters and her daughter preferred to walk, the animals were led to the point indicated. This was a [illegible] projection of the hill where a mass of irregular rocks [illegible] afforded [illegible] larger force than required [illegible] at some distance from wood and water it was not a desirable place in which to stand a protracted siege.

The fugitives [illegible] the character of the people [illegible] had aroused their suspicion. Bradley was hoping [illegible] their rifles [illegible] approach, when [illegible] who was [illegible]

"There is a man approaching with a white flag!"

The white flag proved to be a handkerchief fastened to the [illegible] This was responded to by fastening [illegible] handkerchief to the end of a rifle, which Dick Bradley carried aloft, and Father Peters walked [illegible] to meet the two men [illegible] approaching. The fear that the people belonged to [illegible] was [illegible] They were dressed in gray uniforms [illegible] and [illegible] that he was an officer. As Father Peters and Bradley went down [illegible] the [illegible] to find [illegible] which [illegible] Confederate [illegible] himself [illegible] and peremptorily demanded [illegible] who the people on the hill were [illegible] answered.

"We are Union men making our way to the north, but we do not want a fight [illegible]"

"Why are you going north?" was the next question.

"We deny your right to ask," replied Father Peters.

"I am here to prevent [illegible] the right [illegible] and if you do not surrender you must take the consequences," said the Confederate.

"We are quite ready for that [illegible]"

"And if nothing but a fight will suit you, then," broke in Strong Dick Bradley, "come on just as quick as you can. I guess [illegible] Now go back and tell your rebels that."

The Confederate became gentler after this, but beyond learning the purpose of each other the truce resulted in no good.

As soon as Father Peters and Bradley rejoined the party two young men who declared that they could reach Camp Dick Robinson without food or sleep were detailed to make their way to the north and to inform the first Union troops they reached of the condition of the fugitives whom they had left behind. This precaution, as will presently be seen, proved the salvation of the mountaineers.

The Confederates numbered about a hundred men, cavalry or mounted rifles, as could be seen when the clouds rolled away and the sun came out. The enemy were brown and bedraggled, as were most of the troops on both sides at that time, but the officer in command evidently understood his business. Leaving a guard with the horses grazing in the valley, he advanced his men in open order and evidently with orders to protect themselves as best they could till they came within rifle reach.

"I recall," said Miss Peters, "that I saw all this without any sensation of fear, nor was I at all shocked at seeing my father on his knees with his rifle protruding through an opening in the rocks. Indeed it appeared to me like an act of heroic devotion. I wanted to do something, and if there had been an unused rifle within reach I am sure I should have obeyed the impulse to use it.

I never admired Strong Dick Bradley so much before. I expected that he would rave and swear, but instead he went softly from man to man, whispering for the [illegible] and whispering low and steady [illegible] and still, and not to [illegible]

As the Confederates advanced with [illegible] drawing our fire [illegible] the man on the hill they began to feel that the task was easy, for they yelled in that peculiar Indian [illegible] way that afterward distinguished them in battle. They became [illegible] which was an irregular fire opened on them from the rocks.

It was not [illegible] men had fallen that the Confederates began to get a true estimate of the enemy. This was the first [illegible] in which many of them had ever [illegible] at the [illegible] They threw themselves on the ground and opened a rapid fusillade at the rocks [illegible]

[illegible] shot through [illegible] Miss Peters [illegible] me shudder [illegible] that had been [illegible] returned when the young fellow said with a laugh as if he [illegible] that [illegible] hill."

The young man had just returned to his [illegible] I was about to rejoin mother when I was startled by a low cry. Then I saw father reeling back with an awful look in his eyes. I ran to him and reached out my arms to help him, but he fell, dead at my feet, dead.

[illegible] raise me, but at that instant I hardly [illegible] terribleness. The impulse [illegible] to take the rifl that had fallen from his hands and to fill his place, and I am sure that I should have done so had I not fainted.

I recall that Dick Bradley quickly and tenderly lifted the body back to where [illegible] and he whispered, "Don't take on, but [illegible]

And [illegible] the afternoon the mountaineers fought with [illegible] Father Peters was dead [illegible] to Bradley that he [illegible] and the [illegible] night [illegible] surprise he saw [illegible] rifles hurrying [illegible]

Soon after [illegible] the advance of the First Kentucky cavalry came into view. [illegible] men sent out [illegible] forerunners.

Father Peters was buried on the hill where [illegible] through [illegible] after the war.

The subsequent record of [illegible] was [illegible] killed [illegible]

THE END.

It Will Be There Though

In 1888 the Democrats lead in West Virginia was only 500, and yet the Republicans who are [illegible] only what they are certain to get are not putting that state in their column in their estimates for this year.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

REVOLUTIONARY DAYS

are vividly presented to the reader in Theodore Winthrop's story

"Edwin Brothertoft,"

which we shall soon begin to publish in serial form

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DR. MILES NEW HEART CURE.

HEART DISEASE!

[illegible] DR. MILES' NEW HEART CURE [illegible] DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

THE LION AND THE TIGER

A WINNING CANDIDATE

Knute Nelson, Who Will Be Minnesota's Next Governor.

Hon. Knute Nelson has been nominated for governor by the Republicans of Minnesota, and his election is as certain as anything can be which has not already happened.

Knute Nelson lives at Alexandria, Minn. He is a Norwegian by birth and was forty-nine years old on Feb. 2. When he was between six and seven years old he was brought to this country. Mr. Nelson is a well educated

KNUTE NELSON.

man and a lawyer with good practice. He fought in the federal army as private and afterward as noncommissioned officer of a Wisconsin regiment. In 1868-9 he was a member of the Wisconsin legislature. He removed into Minnesota and in 1872-74 was prosecuting attorney of Douglas county, that state. Beginning with that of 1875 he was a state senator four consecutive terms. Mr. Nelson was a presidential elector on the Garfield and Arthur ticket. He was elected to the Forty-eighth congress and has twice been re-elected.

The conflict between free trade and protection is irrepressible and must be fought out to the bitter end. We spit upon compromises and propose neither to ask nor to give quarter.—Henry Watterson.

No Disguise in This.

While Mr. Cleveland is exceedingly anxious to repudiate the free trade plank of his platform because he sees clearly it will not bear his weight, the Democrats of California accept the Chicago platform as a free trade utterance and print their interpretation of it on their handbills as follows:

Hurrah for
GROVER CLEVELAND
AND FREE TRADE!
Down with [illegible]
We Want [illegible] from Australia
[illegible]
[illegible] from Mexico
[illegible] from England
Free Wines from France
"Tariff for Revenue Only"
That's [illegible] Talk Which Will Win
The People [illegible] Have Cheap Goods
Cheap [illegible]
Cheap [illegible]
Cheap [illegible] and
Cheap [illegible]
All of which we can [illegible] only
[illegible]
FREE TRADE
Therefore let every [illegible] vote for
CLEVELAND AND FREE TRADE.
—Seattle (Wash.) Intelligencer.

Cleveland as a Demagogue.

Cleveland also plays the demagogue on the "force bill." He simulates a foreboding of evil that every intelligent man knows he cannot feel in order to placate the few Bourbons who are trying to work up some excitement on this question. Mr. Cleveland's words read between the lines are really a damning indictment of his own party in the south of the crime of disfranchising the legal colored voters of that section. It is the proposition to enforce these constitutional rights that creates all the fear and indignation among their Bourbon tyrants.—Trenton State Gazette.

The Impotent "Great Majority."

Dying impotently, the big Democratic majority at Washington, unable to accomplish anything whatever, good or bad, must look enviously upon the common sense rules under which business was transacted by its predecessor without infringing upon any prerogative except the doubtful right of a man to make himself a nuisance. The Democratic house would have been mighty glad to have Mr. Reed's rules in effect for the last few weeks and nothing but a sense of shame keeps it from going back to them.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

I am a free trader. The Mills bill is a step in that direction.—Congressman Breckinridge.

Figure It Out Carefully.

Let every man vote on this great question with both eyes open as to its effect upon himself, for it is a question of business with him. Let him figure out whether he will gain in cheaper imported goods enough to offset about one-third of his wages, for that is the final outcome of the adoption of Cleveland's scheme as laid down in the Democratic platform.—Chicago Tribune.

To Break the Solid South.

No harm can come of making every effort to break up the solid south. It is even possible that some good may result. West Virginia is rather likely to come into the Republican column.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Poetry and Hatchets.

G. C. TO D. B. H.
If you love me
As I love you,
Throw down that knife,
Dear David do.
—Chicago Tribune.

D. B. H. TO G. C.
If you love me
As I love you,
You'll get your knife
And hatchet too.
—Rochester Chronicle.

As a general liniment for sprains and bruises, for lame back, rheumatism, deep seated or muscular pains, Chamberlain's Pain Balm is unrivaled. For sale by A. B. Armstrong, Druggist.

A PERTINENT QUERY.

IS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY COMPETENT TO HOLD POWER?

A Congress of Many Promises and Few Performances—A Striking and Unfavorable Contrast to Its Predecessor—Two Exploded Party Cries.

Is this a good party to intrust with power—this, whose representatives in a congress in which they boasted of a majority of 150 are just now packing their gripsacks and getting ready to meet their constituents? They have been on trial and on exhibition for eight months. In three months more the people of this country will be voting upon the question whether they want another such congress and an executive in sympathy with it, whether the party in whose name these statesmen were elected and whose principles they have been trying to carry out is entitled to a vote of confidence and a call to larger opportunities.

That is the test question in the coming election. And in that view of it the duty of the conscientious voter is to take at least a hasty glance over what these statesmen have been doing or trying to do for the last eight months, at the record of the long session of this congress—a congress in which with a two-thirds majority and unlimited power to do or not to do whatever pleased them they have no excuse for doing the things they ought not to have done, or leaving undone the things they ought to have done.

If the mission of political parties is to misrepresent opponents, raise false issues, excite the people by foolish apprehensions and groundless alarms, and then when intrusted with power on the strength of vague promises, to go back on the promises and do nothing but dodge the most important issues they were expected to meet, and so keep up a system of falsehood and deceit, then the Democratic party is a success and the present congress its crowning glory; otherwise not.

In only one respect has this congress fulfilled the promise of its election. We were told that it would offer a contrast to its predecessor, the Republican congress of which Mr. Reed was speaker. It certainly has. A more striking contrast would be difficult to imagine. That congress, elected upon a fair and candid presentation of the tariff issue to the people, went straight to its work and did it. It adopted rules under which the majority could do business, and all the clamor of the opposition and the obstructive tactics of a factious minority failed to swerve it one moment from its purpose.

The initial step of the majority of the present congress was to adopt rules which should serve as an excuse for not doing the business they were sent there to do. The result is that they have done nothing whatever of any serious importance of all the things they so loudly promised two years ago. The one thing they have succeeded in illustrating is their own inability to agree among themselves upon any question of principle or policy. They are at one among themselves upon nothing except a common hostility to the Republicans. They are a party of negations without a principle or an idea upon which they can unite and call their own.

The history of politics and parties furnishes no such conspicuous and lamentable failure as this party with 150 majority has made in attempting to deal with the questions which it thrust into the foreground as of the most vital consequence in the canvass preceding the election two years ago.

The two things most harped upon then were, first, that the McKinley tariff would destroy the industries of the country and bring distress upon the masses by increasing the cost of living, and second, that the country was on the brink of financial ruin and bankruptcy through the extravagant appropriations of a Republican congress. The robber tariff and the billion dollar congress were the party cries.

One would suppose that a party riding into power with such an overwhelming majority upon such issues would do something in the direction of repealing the tariff and cutting down appropriations to attest its sincerity. It began with shuffling on the tariff and has concluded with offering practically nothing but an amendment or two, and in the matter of appropriations it has only succeeded in making itself ridiculous by quarreling over petty items while letting the big sums go through after a little flurry of opposition for appearances' sake.

Another question of the highest importance to the credit and financial prosperity of the country they have successfully evaded. For eight months this 150 majority congress has been struggling to furnish a pretext for its existence and a record to which it could with some show of confidence appeal for a continuance of popular favor and support. The record is pretty nearly completed. Is any Democratic newspaper or orator pointing to it with pride? And yet upon that record the party must be judged. By their fruits ye shall know them.—New York Tribune.

I am for Cleveland for president because I am a free trader.—Henry George.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never Fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address GOLDEN SPECIFIC Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

Itch on human and horse and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Druggist, Smethport, Pa.

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SMITH & WELKER, Proprietors,

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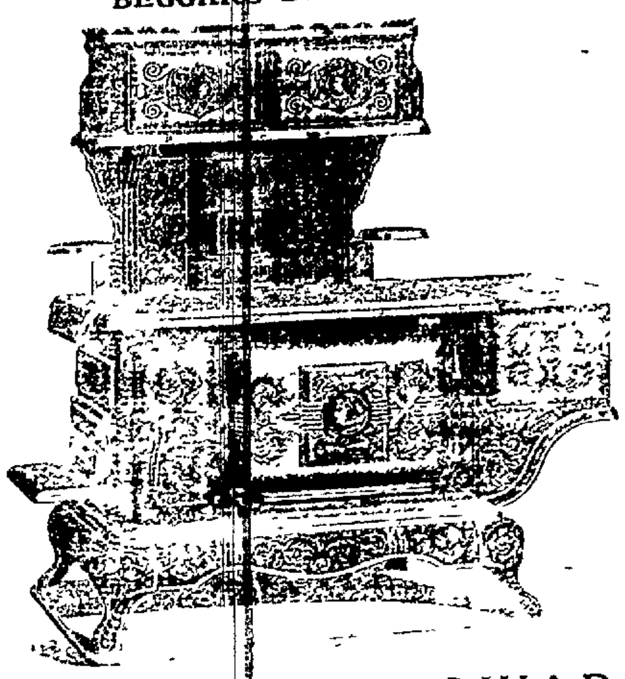
OUR STOCK of COOK and HEATING STOVES BEGGARS DESCRIPTION.



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2 ply Roll covers 100 square feet surface $1.70.

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BON-BON BOXES, FINE CRYSTALIZED FRUITS,

French Mixed in 5-pound Boxes---Very Fine,

Chocolate Creams of all kinds, etc. Also a complete stock of

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Etc.

Everything in the line of Gents' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs too numerous to mention, Mufflers, Collars and Cuffs and the largest line of Neckwear to be found in the city. I am headquarters for

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

Cigar Holders, Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases, MatchSafes, in fact everything in the Smokers line.

GOODS AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

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THE SWANTON SUSPENDER CO.
SWANTON VT.
KEEP YOUR PANTS ON with the ATWOOD SUSPENDER.

We are sole agents of the above Suspenders.

Announce to the people of Smethport and vicinity that their stock is now complete and embraces [illegible]

Novelties in Every Department,

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OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT is supplied with all the leading brands of Canned and Bottled Goods, including fruits, vegetables, meats, soups, etc.

OUR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT embraces all the latest fabrics in Dress Goods, White Goods, Table Linens, Damasks, &c.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT can not be beat. Fine Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children's wear. Also Men's, Youths and boys' Boots and Shoes of every description.

We have also in stock a full line of Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Gloves and Mittens.

Groceries and Provisions and the Best Brands of Flour in the Market.

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General Blacksmithing,

CARRIAGE AND WAGGON WORK.

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Having bought out the carriage and wagon making business of John Servatius, I am now prepared to do all work in the above lines.

CARRIAGE PAINTING A SPECIALTY!

Repairing in all its branches promptly done by the aid of competent workmen. I am able to turn out first class work at moderate prices.

Agent for Edmund's Celebrated Hoof [illegible] powder, a positive cure for contracted feet. A reward of $20 will be paid for any case of contraction that cannot be cured by the use of this contrivance.

AGENTS WANTED [illegible]

THE TABLE [illegible]

WESTERN NEW YORK PENNSYLVANIA

In effect Oct. 4, 18[illegible]

Trains leave Smethport for Larrabee, Eldred, Olean, Bradford, Rochester and [illegible] as follows:

BUFFALO EXPRESS,	9 [illegible] A. M.
BUFFALO MAIL,	3 [illegible] P. M.

Train leaving Smethport at [illegible] connects at Eldred with K. & E. for Bradford [illegible] with River Division for Allegany [illegible] Oil City and Pittsburg.

For Clermont, Johnsonburg and points [illegible]

CLERMONT MAIL,	[illegible]
CLERMONT ACCOMMODATION	[illegible]
LOCAL	[illegible]

Clermont Mail connects the [illegible]

Get Time Tables giving full information [illegible]

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Direct lines between the [illegible] county, Clarion and Lakeshore [illegible]

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT [illegible]

WESTWARD

p. m.	a. m.	STATIONS	a. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	ar Bradford lv	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kenzua J.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rew City	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rixford	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Duke Centre	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Eldred	[illegible]
		B. R. A. & P. R. R.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ceres	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Little Genesee	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lv Bolivar Ar	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Allentown	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	lv Wellsville	[illegible]

p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	ar Bradford	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kinzua Junction	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aiken	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Davis	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Simpson	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ormsby	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Smethport	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mt. Jewett	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kane	[illegible]

JNO. C. MULLENS.

Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway

THE SHORT LINE

[illegible]

LEAVE BRADFORD [illegible]

[illegible] Buffalo & Rochester [illegible] Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springs, Buffalo, Machias, Gainesville, Warsaw, LeRoy and Rochester.

[illegible] Mail, For Salamanca, Springville, Collins, [illegible] ville, Silver Springs, Warsaw, Rochester.

[illegible] Buffalo Express, [illegible] Limestone, Carrollton, [illegible] ville, Springville, Collins [illegible]

LEAVE MT. JEWETT [illegible]

[illegible] Accommodation [illegible] Ridgway, Brockwayville [illegible]

[illegible] Mail, For Johnsonburg [illegible] Brockwayville, DuBois [illegible]

[illegible] Accommodation [illegible] Ridgway, Brockwayville [illegible]

The Mileage Ticket [illegible] between all stations [illegible]

[illegible]

G. W. BARTLETT, Gen'l Superintendent, Bradford, Pa.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.

[illegible] Time Table taken effect [illegible]

[illegible]	STATIONS	[illegible]
[illegible]	Coudersport	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pinecreek J.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hammond	[illegible]
[illegible]	Fred. Lake	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mina	[illegible]
[illegible]	Roulette	[illegible]
[illegible]	Burtville	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Port Allegany	[illegible]

FINE CREEK DIVISION

[illegible]

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. McCLURE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect May [illegible]

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION EASTWARD.

[illegible] a. m.—Train [illegible] daily except Sunday for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia [illegible] p. m., New York [illegible] p. m., Baltimore [illegible] p. m., Washington [illegible] p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia.

[illegible] p. m.—Train [illegible] daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia [illegible] a. m., New York [illegible] a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. [illegible]

[illegible]

WESTWARD

[illegible]

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH

[illegible] Train [illegible] leaves Philadelphia [illegible] Washington [illegible] Baltimore [illegible] Williamsport [illegible]

Train [illegible] leaves New York [illegible] p. m. [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] Washington [illegible] Baltimore [illegible] with Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia to [illegible] Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.
Daily except Sunday.

SOUTH A. M.	STATIONS	NORTH
[illegible]	Ridgway	[illegible]
[illegible]	Johnsonburg	[illegible]
[illegible]	Glen Hazel	[illegible]
[illegible]	Straight	[illegible]
[illegible]	Instanter	[illegible]
[illegible]	Smith's Run	[illegible]
[illegible]	Wilcox	[illegible]
[illegible]	Clermont	[illegible]

[illegible] with trains [illegible] Ridgway with trains [illegible] for Philadelphia, New York [illegible] Washington.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger [illegible]

Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of Frank W. Dana, late of [illegible] New York, deceased, have been granted to [illegible] Dana, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. GEORGE DANA, Administrator.

[illegible] Pa., May 21, 1892.

Scientific American Agency for

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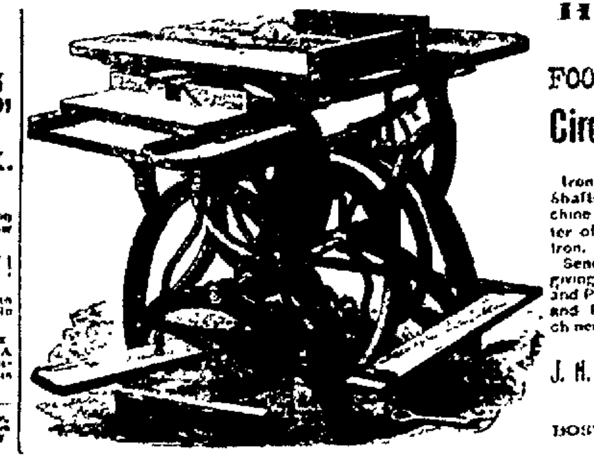

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